

THE TIMES
Tomorrow
Hawk-fight
Ariel Sharon and Yitzhak Shamir fight it out for the leadership of Israel's governing coalition in time for the summer's general election
Torn apart
Friday Page discovers how broken families keep in touch with the children
Liberty Belle
David Watt on the dotty charm of Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, US Representative to the UN
Rural rides
Jenny MacArthur and David Miller report from the first day of the Badminton Horse Trials

Arts to get £34m from Government

The Arts Council will be given the role of supporting arts organizations currently funded by the GLC and metropolitan authorities after the councils are abolished in 1986. The Government will make £34m available to help arts activities affected by abolition

IMF forecasts extra growth

The International Monetary Fund has raised its forecasts of world growth and takes a much more cheerful view of prospects in its latest study

Unarmed guard

Plans to have royal ordinance factories protected by unarmed security staff after they are sold to the private sector have angered MPs

Million parade

A million people paraded in Rio de Janeiro calling peacefully for the next Brazilian President to be elected by direct suffrage

Church accused

British churches were accused of making one-sided, hysterical, and ideological statements on political issues by a group of academics connected with the Institute of Economic Affairs

Ships collide

The British frigate Plymouth was damaged in a collision with the West German frigate Braunschweig in thick fog during Nato exercises in the Baltic

Train fired on

Mozambique rebels opened fire on a passenger train 45 miles north of Maputo killing one person and wounding 31, 14 of them seriously

Jab approved

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of Health, has decided to reverse an earlier decision and license for long-term use the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera

Budd's debut

Zola Budd, the South African-born runner granted British citizenship, may compete in the 3,000 metres at Dartford on Saturday on a track described as dangerous

Leader page, 13

Letters: On Central America, from Dr P. McGeehan, and others; pit pickets, from Mr J R J. Palmer; Anglo-French Commemoration, from the Duke of Wellington

Leading articles: Coal; Retail investment; Bahrain

Features, pages 10, 12
TV's hush-hush carve-up: a Euro judgment on Thatcher and Kinnoch: the battle for the motor fleets. Spectrum: a profile of Deng Xiaoping
Obituary, page 14
General Sir Basil Eugster, Sir Jacob Vouza

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Pit militants likely to defeat call for strike ballot

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers look set to continue their five-week-old strike by putting off a secret ballot. Left-wing officials were last night confident that the moderate coalition on the national executive which favours an immediate vote on the stoppage had been destabilized.

However, moderate members of the executive meeting privately in a Sheffield hotel, were equally adamant that their proposal for a national vote on strike action would be carried today by 13-11.

The result of a pit deputies' poll supported their case, they argued. The deputies' union Nacods backed strike action by 7,638 votes to 6,661, far from the two-thirds majority Nacod's rules require for an all-out stoppage.

The left-wingers plan a special delegate conference of the union as soon as possible at which the strike which has closed two thirds of the industry's pits will be relaunched, with fresh pressure on the moderate coalfields to join in.

With a head count still in progress on the eve of the 24-man executive meeting here, the left is thought to have won the votes of at least two area leaders who had originally been mandated to support a secret ballot.

About 2,000 police are being drafted into Sheffield city centre today to close off lanes leading to the cul-de-sac where the 11-storey tower block which houses the union's headquarters is situated.

Many also are on duty stopping cars and buses if they are thought to contain miners. More than 3,000 pickets are said to be on their way to Sheffield to "lobby" executive members as they go in to debate their next step.

The National Coal Board is anxiously awaiting the outcome of today's executive meeting, perhaps the most critical in the union's history. Until last weekend, the moderates were still sure that they had a 14-10 majority to call a strike ballot.

Archbishop supports miners, CBI backs MacGregor; thousand arrests. Page 2
Leading article, letters Page 13

on April 17 or 26, which many of them hoped would register a "no" vote on industrial action.

However, left-wing union leaders launched an alternative strategy at the weekend, proposing a one-day conference to "assess the situation" and defer a ballot.

The clear intention of the militants is to prolong the strikes taking place in Yorkshire, South Wales, Scotland, Durham, Northumberland, Kent and parts of the Midlands and to seek to involve areas such as Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Lancashire, where men are still working normally after local ballots against the strike.

There has been intense pressure to switch the mandates of a number of pro-ballot delegates and the left believes that enough has been done to

turn the executive majority in its favour.

Key figures in this calculation are Mr Billy Stobbs, Durham, who has arrived in Sheffield with a mandate to support the conference rather than a ballot, and Mr Idwal Morgan of the cokemen, whose 4,300 members are all on strike and who may defect from the moderate camp.

A further complication is posed by Mr Jim Colgan, Midlands area secretary, who is traditionally regarded as a moderate and whose area has mandated him to vote for a ballot. But he was arrested on a picket line three days ago and could now switch sides. He could not be found yesterday.

This air of intrigue surrounding the executive is practically unprecedented. Normally, its outspoken members are only too ready to discuss what is going on in the union and their voting intentions, but the present tension in the industry has prompted many of the "waverers" to go to ground until the executive meeting.

Much will depend on the handling of the agenda by the union's president, Mr Arthur Scargill. The Times understands that the special delegate conference will be taken first in the order of business, and if that is so it will offer an opportunity to those who back the strike but have no mandate on a special conference to go for the militant option. If there is a 12-12 tie, Mr Scargill has a casting vote, and he will use it to pursue the left's strategy.

Mr Edward Heath accused the Government last night of gerrymandering, fudging elections and threatening the good name of the Conservative Party with ill-considered, misconceived and unnecessary legislation to pave the way for abolition of the Greater London and metropolitan councils.

In his most forthright and most critical statement of opposition to government policy, Mr Heath completely outstaged and flatly contradicted Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, in the second reading debate on the local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill.

Mr Jenkin said that the Government had no alternative but to suspend metropolitan council elections and, in the 11-month interim before powers were taken on by boroughs and metropolitan districts, to allow the successor authorities to nominate transitional bodies.

He said that it would have been absurd to have allowed elections to take place in the ordinary way, and he added: "There has been a lot of humbug about this suspension amounting to a denial of democracy."

But after a highly critical speech from the Opposition front bench, from Mr Cunningham, Mr Heath intervened to

echo many of Labour's criticisms.

The former Prime Minister said: "Our job is to look after the welfare of all the people who are going to be affected by this legislation and I believe on this side of the House our responsibility is to look after the good name of the Conservative Party."

"Now I am going to vote against tonight's Bill, and so will others on this side of the House, and I will say to the Secretary of State quite frankly why. It is a bad Bill and it is paving the way for a worse Bill."

He said it was bad because it was a negation of democracy, replacing an elected body with an indirectly elected body, and he again contradicted Mr Jenkin when he said that there was no precedent for such action.

But far worse than that, he said, was the fact that the Government was about to change the party of London's government - by party dictat.

"There cannot be any justification for this. And immediately it puts the Conservative Party open to the charge of the greatest gerrymandering in the last 150 years of British history."

He said that the Government should allow the elections go ahead. Suspension must produce the charge that the Tories were "just fudging elections."

Yct the great majority of Conservatives on GLC wanted an elected London administration.

Mr Heath responded to one of a number of Tory interjections and said: "We want an elected House of Commons; why shouldn't they want elected London government?"

He delighted the Labour benches, Conservative rebels - and Mr Kenneth Livingstone, sitting in the public gallery behind him, when he said that this point had been underlined in the public mind by the way in which the Government had handled the issue.

It had achieved the inconceivable. "What it has done is to mobilize a great majority of public opinion in London behind Mr Kenneth Livingstone. Who two years ago, would have thought that that was possible?"

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, said that the Government, with its large majority, was not treating the House with respect. The Bill was a bad precedent. "If this Bill is passed I am afraid the Government and the Conservative Party will rue the day."

Parliament, page 4



Presidential wave: Mr Chernenko acknowledging the ovation that greeted his nomination to the presidency in the Supreme Soviet yesterday.

Heath accuses Cabinet of gerrymandering over GLC

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

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Parliament, page 4

Chernenko is made President after two months

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Konstantin Chernenko, aged 72, was yesterday elected President of the Soviet Union, after being nominated for the post by the man most likely to succeed him, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, aged 53.

Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, aged 78, was reappointed Prime Minister despite reports that he might step down. He is a close ally of Mr Chernenko, and together the two men represent an administration of continuity rather than change.

The elections took place at a Kremlin meeting of the Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, which meets twice a year to rubber-stamp Communist Party decisions. It was the first session of the new Supreme Soviet elected in March, and will last two days.

Mr Tikhonov is to present a list of ministers today.

In a move which further bolstered the position of Mr Gorbachev, now widely seen as the heir apparent, the Supreme Soviet named him chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Soviet of the Union, one of the Parliament's two chambers.

The post gives Mr Gorbachev foreign affairs experience, but more importantly, it has in the past been associated with the ideology portfolio in the Central Committee secretariat.

It is not yet clear whether Mr Gorbachev was given responsibility for ideology at the Central Committee plenum on Tuesday, but observers said he now appeared to have broader powers than any other Politburo member except Mr Chernenko.

Mr Gorbachev already controls personnel, agriculture and some industry.

In becoming head of state yesterday, Mr Chernenko was following the pattern set by Brezhnev and Andropov, both of whom combined the party leadership with the presidency.

Stalin and Khrushchev, by contrast, had been party leader and Prime Minister simultaneously. The Kremlin now feels that the Soviet leader wields greater authority in foreign eyes if he has the title of president formally chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Whereas it took Brezhnev 13 years to gain the presidency - formerly a purely ceremonial post - and Andropov eight months, it has taken Mr Chernenko only two months.

He succeeded Andropov as party leader on February 3.

Proposing Mr Chernenko, Mr Gorbachev said combining the functions of party leader and President was of "tremendous significance" for Soviet foreign policy, which was indivisible from party policy.

Mr Gorbachev praised Mr Chernenko as a "staunch fighter for communism and

Continued on back page, col 7

Cheysson blunt with Britain

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Britain is not to be offered any further concessions in its argument in the EEC over budget contributions, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said in Strasbourg yesterday evening.

Speaking as President of the EEC's Council of Ministers, M Cheysson said that while there was every sympathy for Britain the problem was not going to be dealt with immediately and "we are not going to lose any sleep over that."

If Britain was not prepared to come forward with concessions of its own it could only be assumed that it was also in no rush to get a settlement.

M Cheysson never referred to Britain by name but called it the country "with the greatest interest in the problem."

He said the other nine countries in fact had done a kind of striptease to try to interest Britain but had failed to get any reaction. "We were a bit wounded, because we felt we were a bit more attractive than that," he added.

As far as the other nine were concerned, all the necessary proposals and initiatives to solve the problem had now been made. While nothing was happening in negotiations on the budget M Cheysson said that the Community was continuing to make good progress. For this reason, he saw no need for President Mitterand to hold a special summit conference on the future of the Community as he had suggested after the failure of the Brussels summit.

Mr Claude Cheysson: "A bit wounded."

Furious Goldwater turns on CIA

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Central Intelligence Agency's role in laying mines in and around Nicaragua's three main ports has exploded into one of the biggest controversies President Reagan has faced since he moved into the White House.

In an unprecedented display of congressional displeasure, the Republican-controlled Senate voted by an overwhelming 84-12 late on Tuesday to condemn US participation in mining operation which was reportedly damaged eight vessels from five nations.

The senators are angry with the Administration for engaging in such a provocative action. But they are even more furious at being kept in the dark about what the CIA was up to in Nicaragua.

The extent of the Senate's indignation was reflected in a scathing letter which Senator Barry Goldwater (Rep, Arizona), chairman of the Intelligence Committee, and normally a strong supporter of the CIA, sent to Mr William Casey, the agency's director.

The Senator, in an angry letter whose contents have been widely leaked, wrote: "The President has asked us to back his foreign policy. But how can we back his foreign policy when we don't know what the hell is going on?"

Senator Goldwater, one of President Reagan's most staunchly conservative supporters, described the mining of Nicaragua's waters as "an act of war... I don't see how we are going to explain it."

The letter predicted that the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives would defeat the Administration's request for \$21m (£14m) to finance covert operations in Nicaragua "and

Continued on back page, col 5

Challenger mission vindicated

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The space shuttle Challenger is scheduled to return to base tomorrow at the end of its eventful pioneering repair trip, its mission vindicated.

Dr George Nelson and Mr James Van Hoften yesterday worked for an hour and a half on the Sun-studying satellite Solar Max in the shuttle's cargo bay, replacing damaged components. They said the operation was like performing surgery with boxing gloves.

The new components will be tested today.

● MOSCOW: India's first man in space, Rakesh Sharma, returned safely to Earth yesterday with his two Soviet cosmonaut colleagues after a week on board the orbiting space station Salyut 7 (Reuters reports).

Their descent module touched down near the Soviet Central Asian town of Arkalik

Hambro agrees £1bn merger

By William Kay, City Editor

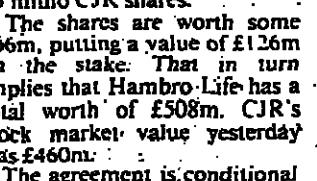
Plans for a £1 billion financial services group were announced yesterday with the news that Charterhouse J Rothschild, the merchant bank, intends to merge with Hambro Life Assurance.

The deal will bring together two of the most innovative talents in the City: Mr Jacob Rothschild and Mr Mark Weinberg.

The new group will cover a wide span, from unit trusts, portfolio management and personal banking to consumer and corporate finance, leasing, venture capital and investment banking.

The combined group will have 29.9 per cent of the London stockbroker firm Kitson and Aitken. It has a major presence on Wall Street through a 50 per cent stake in L F Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin.

The first stage in the merger was reached yesterday, when Hambros Bank conditionally agreed to sell its 24.8 per cent stake in Hambro Life to Charterhouse J Rothschild. The



Mr Mark Weinberg (left) and Mr Jacob Rothschild.

price will be £60.4m cash and 55 million CJR shares.

The shares are worth some £66m, putting a value of £126m on the stake. That in turn implies that Hambro Life has a total worth of £508m. CJR's stock market value yesterday was £460m.

The agreement is conditional on the approval of both sets of shareholders and the Office of Fair Trading, not referring the proposed purchase to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The exact form of the ultimate merger has yet to be worked out, but a new holding company Allied Rothschild

Charterhouse will be created. Mr Rothschild and Mr Weinberg will be joint chairmen, but Mr Weinberg will be executive chairman.

The new group will rank as Britain's sixth biggest financial services company, behind Barclays, National Westminster, Prudential Corporation, Lloyds Bank and Royal Insurance. It will be bigger than Commercial Union Assurance and Midland Bank.

An important aim will be to compete on an international scale.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance which owns 10.2 per cent of Hambro Life, was keeping "an open mind" on the proposed merger.

● Woolworth Holdings, one of Britain's largest High Street retailers, last night announced a £1.77m takeover of the electrical discount Comet Group.

Comet's chairman, Mr Michael Hollingbery, has accepted Woolworth's terms with his 30.9 per cent stake worth £65m. He will join the Woolworth board.

Woolworth's bid, page 17

Mondale takes strong lead after Pennsylvania

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale won the presidential primary in Pennsylvania with a big lead over Senator Gary Hart, putting him firmly in front in the race for the nomination in July.

With results incomplete last night, he had captured 124 delegates, against 17 for Mr Hart and one for the Rev Jesse Jackson. It puts him past the halfway mark towards 1,976 the number needed to win.

Mr Jackson scored another triumph among black voters. He said he spent not a penny on television, newspaper or poster advertisements.

The state sends 195 delegates to the national convention, but only 172 were up for election in Tuesday's poll.

Mr Mondale's victory reestablishes him as the dominant contender, but he has said cautiously that there are many important contests still to be fought.

The provisional count of delegates Mr Mondale: 1,070 (previously 946); Mr Hart: 568 (557); Mr Jackson: 152 (151); Others: 60 (58); Uncommitted: 332 (329).

Hart's rethink, page 6

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Churches too leftist and ill informed on economics, academics say

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

British churches were criticized yesterday for making biased and ideological statements on political affairs.

A group of academics connected with the Institute of Economic Affairs published a critique of 20 documents from church sources, which they found to be "sloppy, ill thought out, ignorant, one-sided, addicted to secular fashion, uncritical of conventional wisdom, hysterical... and uncharitable to those who disagree."

The institute, whose own policies are in support of free market economics, sponsored the project to redress what it says is an imbalance in the way church leaders and representative church bodies discuss social and political issues.

The churches have become too left-wing and are hostile to capitalism and to wealth, the panel of academics concluded.

Their criticisms are published in *The Kindness that Kills*, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

At the press conference which launched it there was a clash between one of the authors, Dr William Oddie, of St Cross College, Oxford, and the Rev David Haslam, of the Alliance of Radical Methodists, who was representing the journal *Christian Socialist*.

Lord Harris of High Cross, director general of the institute, intervened twice in the argument, saying: "We don't want a private war." Dr Oddie accused Mr Haslam of "socialist self-righteousness" and "new Victorianism." Mr Haslam suggested that Dr Oddie was indifferent to the plight of the oppressed.

Lord Harris, opening the conference, said that certain views seemed to be automatically excluded when church bodies considered the rights and wrongs of some current issue.

"It is a bit like picketing, intellectual picketing, where you have to summon up your courage to cross the intellectual line, to take on the argument. You are made to feel the great unwashed, the outsider, the excluded, a fringe fanatic."

Ronald Butt, page 12

Solicitors to launch conveyancing firm

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A group of solicitors in Liverpool is to launch the first cut-price conveyancing company in a challenge to the expected competition from banks and building societies.

The solicitors, from six firms, have formed a company, Conveyancing Exchange, which is planning to offer conveyancing to clients at cheaper, fixed rates from the beginning of next month.

Mr Tony Ostrin, one of the solicitors involved, said that no approach had been made to the Law Society over whether a waiver of practice rules was required.

"We cannot wait for the Law Society to take decisions," he said yesterday. "This is a lifeline to existence as far as those firms are concerned. We are taking a lead in combating the disappearance of conveyancing from the profession and providing a service to which the consumer is entitled."

Using computer technology, word processors, and standardized forms, the solicitors could offer conveyancing at rates a quarter cheaper than normally charged, Mr Ostrin said.

Chen's would be quoted a fixed fee for the work, irrespective of its complexity, the time involved, or whether the property was registered or unregistered, he added.

The move could put the solicitors in breach of the Law Society's practice rules, which

Shares to be sold on Prestel

By Jeremy Warner

Private investors will be able to buy stocks and shares electronically through British Telecom's Prestel view-data system from the beginning of next month.

Hoare Govett is to be the first stockbroker firm to offer the electronic ordering service and several other leading firms, including de Zoete & Bevan, are expected to be operating a similar system by the end of the year.

Mr Alan Lizard, a director of Hoare Govett Financial Services, said that the new Prestel operation was not comparable with the electronic dealing system which many banks use in currency transactions.

"Payment and settlement of transactions will still be by old-fashioned Royal Mail. Electronic dealing in shares is not possible under present stock exchange rules, but, with the pace of change in the City, it is only a matter of time before that too becomes available," he said.

"All the technology is now in place and there is no reason why, when the Stock Exchange allows, we should not be linked to the banks allowing a transaction to be completed in cash terms at the push of a button."

Hoare Govett aims to offer through Prestel its full range of investment research and share tips.

Bar students fall

A drop for the first time in years in the number of students seeking entry to the Bar is expected to be the chief finding of a working party of the Senate of the four Inns of Court when it reports next month.

The working party, under Lord Justice Griffiths, president of the Senate, was set up because of mounting concern at the Bar over the number of people seeking entry to the one-year vocational course run by the Inns' School of Law, a requirement for all would-be barristers before pupillage.

The increase in admissions, itself a reflection of the huge rise in the number of people wanting to become barristers in recent years, led to a decision last year to restrict the number entering the school.

First frozen embryo birth

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The birth in Australia of the first baby from a frozen embryo, announced yesterday, could be matched in Britain within two years.

A 5lb 13oz girl, Zoe, was born in Melbourne after the embryo had been frozen for eight weeks at -196°C.

Although an important advance, the birth is also likely to provoke a fresh debate on the ethical and legal implications.

The way was open, one critic said yesterday, for a woman to give birth to a child whose

father had been dead for years. Zoe's mother has not been identified by the Queen Victoria Medical Centre, but Dr Carl Wood, head of the medical team, said that she and her husband, married for 12 years, had a seven-year history of infertility.

She was treated under the unit's in-vitro fertilization programme, in which 10 of her eggs were fertilized and three resulting embryos were transplanted into her uterus. She did not become pregnant and six of the

seven remaining embryos developed normally and were frozen in liquid nitrogen three days after fertilization, Dr Wood said.

Two months later, in another attempt at pregnancy, three embryos were thawed and transferred to her uterus. One attached itself to the uterus lining.

The pregnancy was complicated in the early weeks by a hormone deficiency. An ovarian cyst and placental complications were diagnosed after 36 weeks' gestation. An emergency caesarian operation was performed on March 28.

Although premature, the child was healthy and began breastfeeding almost immediately.

The hospital said that the freeze-thaw process had important implications for in-vitro fertilized births, reducing the risk of multiple pregnancies and the number of operations required to retrieve eggs.

The Melbourne team has frozen 230 embryos, 40 of which have been thawed. Of those, 23 survived and were transferred.

Professor Ian Craft, an IVF specialist at the Cromwell Hospital, who has delivered 22 "test-tube" babies, said: "It is something we would like to do. I would say it is a likely event in this country within the next two years. This hospital's ethical committee has approved such a programme."

Zoe, who at birth weighed 5lb 13oz.

Sun censured over Bardot picture

Printing a telephoto lens photograph of Brigitte Bardot relaxing topless by her private pool in the South of France was gross intrusion into her privacy, the Press Council said today. People in show business and public life are not fair game for surreptitious photographers, wherever they are and whatever they are doing, it said.

The council upheld a complaint against *The Sun* by Mr George Gouley, of Concorde Court, Portsmouth Road, Guildford, Surrey.

An article under the photograph said that the "intimate picture" told the story of the romance which drove Mlle Bardot to attempt suicide.

The photograph was probably taken with a long-range telephoto lens and suggested that even public figures deserved their moments of privacy, particularly when sunbathing by their private pool at their own home.

The managing editor, Mr Kenneth Donlan, agreed, but said that the taking of the photograph did not interfere with Mlle Bardot's reflective moments. He said that the use of long-range lenses was widespread, and they could not be "disinvented."

Mlle Bardot's agent in Paris Mme Olga Horstg-Primoz, told Mr Gouley that the photograph had been taken without Mlle Bardot's knowledge. She was

Change of mind on women's injection

By Nicholas Timmins

The injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera, which prevents pregnancy for three months, is to be licensed for long-term use, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

The decision is likely to prove as controversial as Mr Clarke's original decision in 1982 to reject the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines and refuse a long-term licence.

The contraceptive, which according to its manufacturers, Upjohn, is used by between 10,000 and 15,000 women in Britain at present, will carry warnings to doctors that it should be used as a contraceptive of last resort rather than first choice.

A panel set up to hear an appeal by Upjohn against Mr Clarke's original decision has concluded, however, that Depo-Provera "would be a useful method of contraception for women for whom other contraceptives are contra-indicated, cause side-effects, or are otherwise unsuitable, provided they understand and accept the risks of side-effects and uncertain delay in return to fertility."

Patients given the drug, popularly known as "the jab," will be provided with a leaflet and Upjohn has agreed to launch a long-term study of its safety and side-effects. Although Depo-Provera has been marketed around the world for more than 15 years, the review panel said it "has not been subject to good quality epidemiological research."

Depo-Provera is a highly effective contraceptive, but commonly produces unpleasant side effects, such as heavy and irregular menstrual bleeding, which are not readily reversible.

It is controversial in part because some doctors have given it to mentally handicapped or seriously disturbed women who have difficulty giving informed consent.



A hunt follower whipping a saboteur during the Badsworth Hunt: One of the photographs shown to the court.

Microwave radio safe, inquiry told

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Microwave radio does not represent any health hazard and claims that it does are nonsense, a public inquiry in Manchester was told yesterday by Mercury, the private telecommunications operator.

Mercury was appealing against Manchester City Council's refusal on health grounds to give it planning permission for microwave radio towers. Mr

Konrad Schiemann, QC, representing the company, said the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) and the Health and Safety Executive, had no objection to the microwave links.

Mercury is erecting a telecommunications network to connect most business centres in England. Before the end of next year 1,000 km of fibre

optic cable are to be laid along British Rail tracks but distribution in towns and cities would be by microwave radio. Until the cable is laid trunk microwave links are to be erected.

The council's refusal had been based partly on evidence presented through the British Telecom unions committee.

Saboteurs' 'frenzy' in clashes at hunt

From Our Correspondent York

Photographs of the confusion that ensued as hunt saboteurs and huntmen fought over the carcass of a fox were shown to magistrates in Selby, north Yorkshire, yesterday.

Mr Peter Tetlow, for the prosecution, said that 70 to 80 saboteurs clashed with members of the Badsworth Hunt on private land at Beal, near Selby, last December.

He said the saboteurs "were worked up into a frenzy" when the hounds ran a fox to earth and killed it in the quarry area.

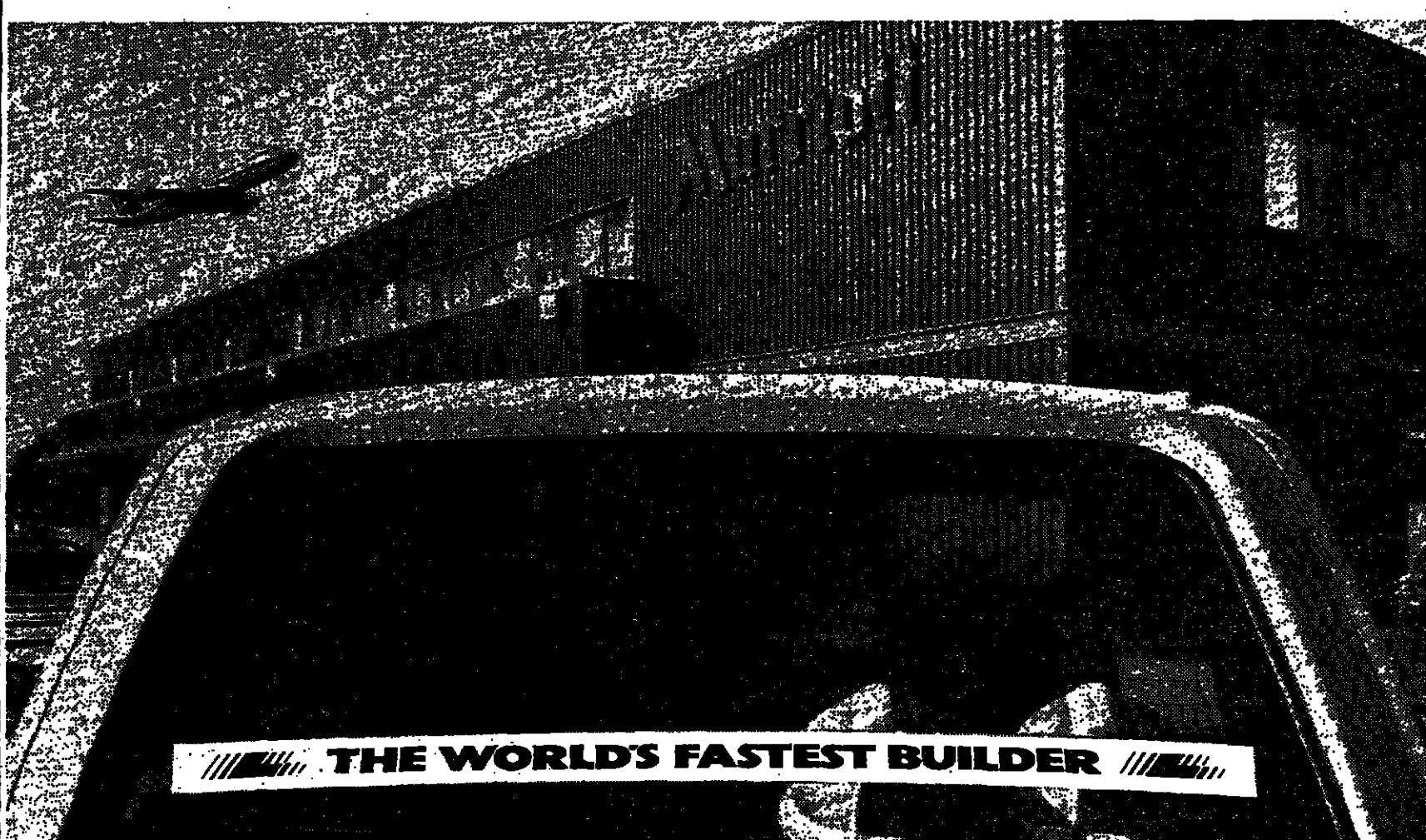
"The situation was chaotic. Horses were rearing up, several people were seen kicking the hounds, people were screaming and shouting, and two men were fighting in a field over the body of a fox," Mr Tetlow said.

Wayne Parkinson, a hunt saboteur, aged 19, of Marchon Bank, Sheffield, had denied disorderly conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace during the incident.

Police Constable Eric Ketley, who arrested Parkinson, told the Bench: "People were running around screaming and shouting and girls and grown men were crying. The defendant just flew into a dismounted huntsman and delivered a windmill-type blow to his head and body."

Parkinson, who defended himself, produced six photographs taken by another saboteur which the court accepted were of the incident. He said that he had been trying to pull the carcass of the fox away from a hunt member when he was arrested.

Magistrates found the case proved and bound Parkinson over to keep the peace in the sum of £100 for 12 months.



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British contractors have been called many things but "the world's fastest builders" hasn't often been one of them.

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PARLIAMENT April 11 1984

Heath attacks Bill as gerrymandering

COMMONS

Maintaining that the Bill cancelling next year's elections to the GLC and the six metropolitan county councils in no way pre-empted Parliament's decision to be made next session on the principle of abolition, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in the Commons. The Government remained convinced of the value of this upper tier of authorities would save money. The Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill was simply a paving Bill.

He said when moving the second reading of the Bill, that a lot of hubbub had been talked about the suspension of the elections amounting to a denial of democracy.

He announced that the role of the GLC's Historic Buildings Division would be maintained with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission taking over and gave details of a collective funding scheme to enable grants to continue to voluntary bodies and ethnic minority groups. There would also be additional central funding for the arts.

Dr John Cunningsham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said the Bill was cynical, political gerrymandering of 13 million electors. It was a constitutional outrage and a bureaucratic nightmare.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, indicated that the committee stage of the Bill would be taken on the floor of the House.

Mr Jenkin, moving the second reading, said the Bill did no more than pave the way towards the main substantive Bill next session abolishing the GLC and the metropolitan counties. On that occasion, and not today, would take decisions on the main principle of abolition.

This Bill was necessary to make advance provision for a number of matters which, if the House accepted the principle of abolition in the later Bill, must be in place before the main Bill could be expected to become law. This Bill did not pre-empt the main Bill.

The proposal to abolish the GLC and the metropolitan county councils had respectable all-party backing. Some of the parents might choose today to disown their offspring, but the birth certificates were there for all to examine.

The Bill next session would propose most of the functions of the GLC and the metropolitan county councils be exercised by the borough and district councils. There was a need for statutory joint boards in the metropolitan counties for police, fire and public transport and one joint board for London's fire service. Much of the detail on the abolition was still to be settled.

The Government will not make the commencement order under this Bill (the said until the detail is available). That commencement order will not be made unless and

until the House has agreed the second reading of the main abolition Bill.

Consultations had left the Government in no doubt that the role of the GLC's Historic Buildings Division should be maintained. The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission had assured him that if the GLC were abolished it would be prepared to take on this division, subject to agreement on finance and other issues.

There had also been consultations about grants to voluntary bodies, including ethnic minority groups. In general it would be for the borough and district councils to consider their needs. But their efforts might need to be supplemented by other measures, especially in London. These were under consideration.

The Government intended to provide a statutory basis for collective funding by all the London boroughs or, in each metropolitan area, by all the districts. This should ensure that bodies serving the interests of a wider area could continue to look for funding on a wider basis.

The scheme would enable individual authorities to put forward proposals for funding particular bodies. If a majority of authorities in an area agreed, the costs would be shared across the wider area.

Mr Jenkin said the Bill was not intended to be a guarantee that all grants now paid to voluntary bodies

will continue. We recognise the concern that exists in this House, and widely shared by people in local government, about some of the grants being made, particularly in London. But we do accept the need to preserve worthwhile voluntary endeavours, for example in the housing field, and to meet the needs of ethnic minorities and of the disabled.

The Minister for Arts, Lord Gower, had had many discussions with arts bodies, local authorities and MPs and peers, and the Government had listened carefully to points put to them.

It remained his view that, after abolition, the boroughs and districts should make a significant contribution. Many recognized the value

of a lively arts environment but the concentration in the metropolitan areas of arts institutions of a wider significance called for special measures going beyond those announced in the consultative document.

We therefore propose to make additional central funding available (he said). This will be done through the usual channels for performing arts funding - particularly the Arts Council.

They would not pursue the consultative document proposals for attaching certain museums and galleries in the metropolitan counties to national institutions. Central funding would be made available to them in other ways.

Similar considerations applied to sport and recreation. They would make proposals in consultation with the Sports Council and other organizations for a limited extension of central funding to complement the contribution of boroughs and districts towards some sports facilities and events of wider than local interest.

It was proposed that the Sports Council's additional funding should enable it to assume full responsibility for Crystal Palace National Sports Centre.

They would ensure that seaside and country holidays continued to be available for London's elderly people.

A number of the proposals would involve increased central funding and appropriate adjustments would have to be made in local government finance. The expenditure consequences of the decisions would be contained within the Government's planning proposals.

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course was to let the successor authorities nominate the members to run the upper tier councils for the last few months of their existence. This was fair and democratic.

There has been a lot of hubbub (he said) about this suspension amounting to a denial of democracy.

He would set up a staff commission as an advisory committee as quickly as possible after the second reading of the Bill. He did not want it to be too late to protect the staff's interest. It would become a statutory body when the Bill became law.

The Government remained convinced that abolition would save money. There were bound to be savings from the elimination of the unnecessary bureaucracy of the upper tier.

Dr John Cunningsham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said there had never been an assault on local government and on local freedom and democracy like that presently being mounted by the Conservative Government.

There had never been a Secretary of State who had so contemptuously treated elected councillors of all political parties and the electors themselves.

He moved an Opposition motion that the House decline to give a second reading to the Bill in the Commons. The motion was carried.

Parliament was being asked to agree to abolish elections and agree to intend powers of nomination by borough and district councils.

There was no precedent in this or any other democracy for such a

measure. It was much more reminiscent of General Jaruzelski than any elected British Government.

What we can see nakedly exposed (he said) is not just an attack on local government, it is political attack on Labour local councils.

It would be necessary for the next Labour Government to review the finances, structure and functions of all local authorities if this Bill was passed.

High on our priority will be the role of the shire counties. We shall (he said) create a partnership with local government to play a vital role in the rebuilding of Britain and we shall proceed on the basis of the widest possible consultation and agreement.

Mr Edward Heath (Old Bedford and Sidcup, C) said that he and other Conservative MPs would vote against the Bill. It was a bad Bill and it was paving the way for a worse Bill.

It was bad because it was a negation of democracy. There was no point in talking to the indirectly elected organizations were the same as directly elected ones. It was retrograde in going from directly elected to indirectly elected.

It was a bad Bill because it was unnecessary because it was unprecedented. It would be administratively bad.

Worst of all is the imposition by parliamentary diktat (he said) of the clause of responsible parties in London government. There cannot be any justification for that. It laid the Conservative Party open to the charge of the greatest political gerrymandering in the past 150 years of British history.

Most Conservative London councillors wanted an elected body, just as MPs wanted an elected House of Commons.

What was being done was so bad that it had achieved the inconceivable - mobilizing public opinion in London behind Mr Kenneth Livingstone (Labour) and his colleagues.

If the House of Lords rejected the Bill, the system would have been destroyed, and the one put in its place would have to be wiped out.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, L) said that he had been made clear that they could not expect to make progress on the Spanish application to join the EEC while that country maintained a blockade of Gibraltar.

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UK ready to help with rebuilding hospital

FALKLANDS

The British Government stood ready to help the Falkland Islands Government in the urgent task of building a new hospital as soon as possible, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, said in the Commons.

During questions on a statement he had made about the fire at Port Stanley Hospital yesterday morning, Mr Michael Stern (Bristol North West, C) drew Mr Raison's attention to a report in *The Times* that the Government agencies had more than a year's warning of the appalling fire risk at the hospital.

Mr Raison said the cause of the fire at the King Edward Memorial Hospital started in part of the old wing, a wooden structure built in 1914. The cause had not yet been established.

The Government was providing experts to assist in the inquiry announced by the Civil Commission, (Sir Rex Hunt) which would report to the Falkland Islands Government on the causes and other aspects of the disaster. A member of HM Inspectorate of Fire Services would fly to the islands next week.

The timing of the arrival of the civilian firefighting equipment from the town and military equipment from the airport would also be fully investigated.

Since late 1982 there had been studies of reports which referred to fire hazards and precautions in the hospital buildings. The extent to which the recommendations in the reports were carried out would be a priority issue for the inquiry.

A hospital architect would travel to the Falklands within a few days.

The Government would provide the Falklands Government with financial and other assistance in building a new hospital.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) said Mr Raison should contact two senior electricians and another man who had pleaded with the authorities to take this seriously. They had told the authorities the Army was overloading the electric wiring system. The tragedy had been foreseen and predicted.

Mr Raison told Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, L) who said it took two hours for the RAF firefighting team to get to Port Stanley, that his (Mr Raison's) information was that this was not so.

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Hart forced to reassess prospects after latest heavy win by Mondale

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Mr Walter Mondale is back on the high ground, Senator Gary Hart is fighting for survival and the Rev Jesse Jackson continues to dominate his own, important corner of the electorate.

The Pennsylvania poll has ended the first phase of the primary and caucus season. There is now a lull before the next important battles in Texas and Ohio next month. They, too, look good for Mr Mondale.

The former Vice-President refuses to accept the label "front runner". The last time he wore it an unknown senator from Colorado took it off him. Since then Senator Hart has been soundly beaten in big states, like Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania.

The odds are loaded against Senator Hart going to the Democratic national convention in July with a majority of delegates committed in advance to him. His campaign managers accept that. The purpose of his campaign now is to ensure that Mr Mondale is in the same position. That would leave the final choice to the uncommitted delegates, and possibly also to the basketful of delegates that Mr Jackson is steadily collecting.

The brief break before the Texas battle on May 5 will give Senator Hart time to reassess the situation. He was caught off balance by Mr Mondale in New York, driven to the defensive in an acerbic clash of words. In Pennsylvania, the campaign was almost gentlemanly. Mr Mondale set the tone. Mr Hart responded.

Exit polls in Pennsylvania showed that a majority of voters preferred Mr Mondale's experience over Senator Hart's promise of a new direction. The battle between the two men continues to rest essentially on experience versus new ideas. It



Mr Mondale: On high ground.

may be that having given Senator Hart a long, hard look, voters are turning against him.

The West and the South, where Mr Mondale's union friends are not so influential, look better for Senator Hart than New England and the Midwest, but he was exaggerating when he declared after losing Pennsylvania: "We're headed to our territory. We are extremely optimistic about the states that lie ahead."

Certainly, though, he will not be fighting the highly organized labour vote that has mobilized so successfully for Mr Mondale in Pennsylvania. The Western states, in particular, offer potentially good support from "Yuppies", the young, upwardly mobile professional

people, who up to now have proved to be the backbone of Senator Hart's support.

The South offers good pickings for Mr Jackson, who has already achieved what he set out to do - to capture overwhelming support of blacks and to motivate blacks to vote in higher numbers. His purpose now is to consolidate his claim to be the spokesman of blacks and other minorities and for that reason he will be campaigning heavily among Spanish-speakers in states like Texas and California.

Pennsylvania has the climax of Mr Mondale's sweep of the big industrial states, including Michigan, Illinois and New York. It is the end of six weeks of 30 primaries and caucuses. What is worrying for Senator Hart is that his support among the "Yuppies" waned a little in Pennsylvania. If that trend intensifies in Texas, Colorado, Louisiana, Indiana, Maryland and North Carolina, his campaign could be in danger of fading away as quickly as it emerged.

After the Pennsylvania primary, the race for the Democratic presidential nomination enters a less hectic phase. The next big contest is the Texas caucuses on May 5 which will select 200 delegates to the party's nominating convention in San Francisco in July. However a number of caucuses before then will test whether Senator Gary Hart has the ability to reduce the 2-1 delegate advantage held by his rival.

FORTHCOMING DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES			
April 14	Arizona	caucus	40 delegates
April 18	Missouri	caucus	86 delegates
April 24	Vermont	caucus	17 delegates
April 25	Utah	caucus	27 delegates
April 28	Guam	caucus	7 delegates
May 1	Tennessee	primary	76 delegates
	D.C.	primary	18 delegates
	Louisiana	primary	80 delegates
May 5	Texas	caucus	200 delegates



Bonn tandem: Chancellor Kohl (standing) with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister, at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

The misunderstood Chancellor

Confident Kohl looks ahead

By Richard Davy

Herr Kohl, the West German Chancellor, feels misunderstood in Britain, according to senior sources in Bonn. He sees himself as Britain's "official defender" in the dispute over Britain's contribution to the European Community.

The suggestions he made during the final flurry of negotiations at the recent Brussels summit were intended to be helpful, although not reported as such in the British press. He describes his relations with Mrs Thatcher as very friendly. He argues that five out of the six main points have been settled, which is more than was achieved by his predecessors.

But he also feels, of course, that his own position has to be appreciated. He was elected on (or maybe in spite of) promises to cut public spending. With cuts being made in social services and public salaries he cannot face his electorate with an agreement on the Community budget which seems to place an unfair burden on West Germany.

Already, he feels, he has made a considerable concession in agreeing to pay a higher percentage of the bill than under earlier proposals. He does this in the conviction that the European Community is absolutely essential for West Germany's security and prosperity. If fact, he is already preparing election slogans to the

effect that every Deutsche Mark paid into the Community is a down payment on a secure and democratic future.

To make this message convincing, however, the Community will have to do better. Among the many absurdities he has to explain to idealistic youth is how surplus food can be destroyed in Europe while millions of children starve to death in the Third World. He is also impatient with frontier formalities and feels that the European parliament should be stronger.

Over the longer term it is the political future of the Community that worries him. He is promising new proposals - a new agenda - by next winter. He does not want the details to become an issue in the European election, and anyway there is no sign that they are worked out yet.

He thinks it is vital for West Europe to speak with a common voice on foreign affairs, particularly in order to steady the fluctuations in American policy and balance the westward tilt of American interests. He assumes that Mr Reagan will be re-elected but who will follow him? He is also worried that if Mr Reagan's "Star Wars" programme for space defence gets far enough to commit a successor it could stimulate congressional pressure for military withdrawal from West

Europe by making America feel secure.

Hence Europe must become a strong pillar of the alliance, not to substitute for America but to bind the United States more firmly to Europe and make Europe's voice heard - in Washington.

Herr Kohl is in a fairly confident mood, happy with his electoral success and disdainful of the carping of smart intellectuals. He has good relations with Mitterrand, whom he regards as a reliable defence partner with no illusions about the Soviet Union. He thinks that time is on the West's side, so that if the alliance keeps its nerve, avoids sabre-rattling and loud rhetoric and deals calmly with the Soviet Union the tide will run in its favour.

The West German economy is growing faster than predicted (about three per cent instead of 2.5) and with luck unemployment will soon come down to below two million.

He reproaches the Social Democrats for having neglected technological progress but feels that with determination, hard work, and less preoccupation with holidays, West Germany need not fear the Japanese, though he worries about the pessimism of the younger generation - nice people with many good qualities but lacking a sense of history and current reality.

Israel-US strategic cooperation raised

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Details have emerged of a further strengthening in the strategic cooperation between Israel and the US which took place last month when Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, privately agreed to a five-year renewal of understanding originally signed after the Camp David peace treaty.

According to Israeli sources, who have been reluctant to discuss the renewal pact in any detail, the agreement provides for expanding cooperation between the two defence establishments in research and development.

It also improves the terms for the sale of Israeli arms to the US armed forces, permitting Israeli firms to compete on an equal footing with their American counterparts.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that no publicity was given to the pact when it took place in Washington on March 19 because of the Reagan Administration's unwillingness further to upset Arab moderates such as King Hussein of Jordan by revealing the extent to which its defence ties with Israel were being enhanced.

Israeli defence officials appeared embarrassed that news of the renewed agreement negotiated for Israel by Mr Avraham Ben-Yosef, head of its military mission in the US, had suddenly leaked out.

Asked why it had not been

announced at the time, one said that "it was not considered important" because it was merely the renewal of an existing agreement. His explanation was not seen as convincing.

After the story had broken in the Tel Aviv press, Israeli officials expressed the hope that the revised extension agreement and the enhanced overall strategic relationship with the US would combine to provide Israel with a real breakthrough in the American weapons market.

In recent years, Israel has met with only limited success in its efforts to expand military exports to the Pentagon.

According to Israeli sources, one important improvement in the modified agreement - whose predecessor was signed in 1979 - makes it clear that US officials will no longer be able to veto arms deals with Israel for political purposes after the bidding process has been completed.

In addition to the renewal of the pact on military exports, government sources in both Jerusalem and Washington have confirmed that related discussions on improving overall strategic cooperation between the two countries are progressing well.

These include such controversial topics as the possible pre-positioning of US military equipment in Israel and the staging of joint Israeli-American air and naval manoeuvres.

West Bank to get new settlements

Jerusalem - The Likud Government's ministerial settlement committee has approved the construction of four new Jewish outposts in the occupied West Bank (Christopher Walker writes).

The Treasury's reluctance to release funds for the settlements was apparently overcome after lobbying by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, by Mr Matti Drobles, of the World Zionist Organization, who has a plan to increase the number of Jews living in the West Bank to 100,000 by 1987.

Jaffna curfew reimposed

Colombo (Reuters) - An 18-hour curfew was reimposed on Sri Lanka's northern city of Jaffna as separatist guerrillas continued attacks on security forces.

The National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathududali, said the guerrillas had not observed the first curfew on Tuesday, and 22 had been shot dead and one soldier wounded in three separate clashes.

Cyprus polls

Nicosia, (AP) - The constituent assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has decided to hold a referendum on the new constitution on August 19 and parliamentary elections on November 4.

Khmer claim

Bangkok (AP) - The Khmer Rouge claimed to have destroyed the provincial capital of Kompong Speu, 25 miles south-west of the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh.

Editor held

Santiago (AP) - The editor of the opposition magazine *Analisis* was arrested after publishing a poll saying that most Chileans wanted President Augusto Pinochet to resign. Police seized copies of the magazine from newsstands.

Cyclone toll

Antananarivo, Madagascar (Reuters) - Cyclone Kamisy hit northern Madagascar at the weekend, making thousands homeless cutting water and electricity supplies, state radio reported yesterday.

Strike over

Hongkong (AFP) - Underground railway services returned to normal after 254 drivers striking over new working arrangements were dismissed.

Palme problem

Stockholm - Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, is expected to receive a vote of censure later this month from Parliament's all-party constitutional committee for his appointment of a friend, Mr Ove Rainer, as a high court judge, soon after he was forced to resign as justice minister following a tax evasion scandal.

Talks resume

Frankfurt (Reuters) - West Germany's largest trade union, IG Metall, has invoked a decision to seek an all-out strike and agreed to resume negotiations with employers on its demand for a 35-hour week.

Nepal suspects

Katmandu (AP) - Three men have been arrested in Nepal in connexion with the murder of a British climber, Mark Treg, last week. He was shot at his camp about 90 miles west of Katmandu.

WONDERFUEL GAS

WONDERFUEL VALUE

Twenty years ago, before the North Sea discoveries, gas was already becoming the most popular domestic fuel - largely because of the success of the new gas fires and the growing new demand for central heating. It wasn't the cheapest fuel on the market then, though costs were being held down because of efficient new production and business methods. But its controllability, cleanliness, and other advantages, with the efficiency and attractiveness of the new gas appliances, made gas a winner.

Today, with 3 million more customers, gas is the long-established market leader. On latest figures, for example, it accounts for over three-quarters of all new central heating installations in Britain. It still has all its natural advantages, and much of the equipment available today is even more efficient. In addition, despite the price increases of recent years, gas is the best buy in the energy market in almost all applications. In fact, it is significantly cheaper today, in real terms, than it was twenty years ago.

As the cost of the gas it buys from the North Sea has increased, British Gas has successfully pruned its other costs to keep prices to customers highly competitive. Indeed, a recent consultants' report, jointly commissioned by the Government and British Gas, concluded that the Corporation had an impressive record over the last ten years in the efficient management of the industry. The battle continues to improve performance still more.

HOW TO GET EVEN BETTER VALUE FROM GAS

But you can get even better value from gas by some simple energy conservation measures. Lagging your loft, putting an insulating jacket on your hot water tank and weather-stripping windows and doors are all low-cost - and effective - ways of saving gas.

And it doesn't cost anything to turn down your central heating thermostat a little, make sure your time clock only turns on the heating when you need it, or take a shower instead of a bath.

For more detailed information on how to make the most of good value gas, pick up a copy of our free leaflet from your gas showroom.

HELPFUEL WAYS OF SPREADING THE COST

Since most people are not paid quarterly, quarterly gas bills may be a bit of a headache, even though gas is good value. That's why the gas people offer a choice of ways to spread the cost of your gas more evenly throughout the year. You can pay monthly - by standing order or Post Office Giro, or in cash with our special Gas Vouchers, if you don't have a bank or Giro account.

Or if you'd prefer to put more aside at some times than at others, you can buy our Gas Savings Stamps at your gas showroom or from some sub-post offices.

Ask at your showroom for detailed information about any of these schemes.



WONDERFUEL VALUE AND HELPFUEL ADVICE - FROM THE GAS PEOPLE.

Peking says it wants to teach Hanoi a lesson for Thailand incursions

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Recent fighting on Vietnam's borders with China and Thailand seems to reflect political tensions as much as military strategies. China has remained silent on Hanoi's claim that a regiment-sized Chinese force with artillery and tanks crossed into Vietnam last week near Pingxiang, a normally sleepy frontier town on the former Hanoi-Nanning railway.

However, Peking claims to have killed a handful of Vietnamese soldiers who were reported to have crossed into Chinese territory about the same time.

Claim and counter-claim are the usual order of things in the military and propaganda war between the two erstwhile allies, who used to say their relationship was like that of "lips and teeth".

Now, however, China has been more specific about the political conflicts behind its military clashes with Vietnam, the biggest of which was in 1979, resulting in some 50,000 casualties on both sides.

A Chinese spokesman said

last week that China was inclined to teach Vietnam a "lesson" on their common border because of the incursions of Vietnamese troops into Thailand, with which Peking has friendly relations.

The Vietnamese Army has become increasingly aggressive in its retaliation against Cambodian guerrillas (mainly those of the Khmer Rouge movement) who have been using Thailand as a base to mount sabotage and harassment actions in their homeland now occupied by Vietnam.

Last month, Thai regular army units attacked a Vietnamese force, which included tanks, while it was attempting to surround and wipe out a Khmer Rouge base area on Thai territory. The Thais do not specifically support the Khmer Rouge and their more moderate but smaller allied groups, including one loyal to the deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in their "liberation war" against Vietnamese occupation forces. However, the Thais react strongly if Vietnamese units cross into Thailand.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, recently visited Australia, Thailand and Indonesia in an attempt to rally support for his country's policy in Cambodia where it is generally agreed the Khmer Rouge had behaved with vicious cruelty during the period of their ascendancy until the Vietnamese invasion of 1978.

However, the six member countries of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (Asean), are highly sensitive to Vietnamese expansionism: Hanoi already effectively controls the governments of both Laos and Cambodia.

Most of them view Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia as a *sine qua non* of a regional peace settlement and regularization of relations.

Australia has recently aroused resentment in Asean countries by suggestion that Hanoi may be more flexible on this count than is normally believed and by trying to take the Vietnamese leadership's point of view into account.

Amir talks Gulf peace at No10

By Henry Stanhope

Prospects for ending the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq were the focus of discussion between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Amir of Bahrain at Downing Street yesterday.

The Middle East in general and bilateral relations were also included in talks which sources later described as "very friendly and productive".

Foreign ministers and ambassadors from both countries were at No. 10 to meet the Amir, who was on the second day of a state visit to Britain.

The Amir visited the Madame Tussaud's exhibition at Windsor and Eton Central railway station yesterday and later attended a reception at St James's Palace and a banquet at Guildhall.

Bahrain and Oman have been promised £700m between them from the other Gulf states to help bolster their defences during the Iran-Iraq war. Britain is hoping that orders for armour and aircraft might come to this country.

The Amir will visit racing stables at Newbury today and host a dinner at the Dorchester tonight before leaving Windsor Castle at the end of his official visit on Friday.

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Top propagandist in China resigns

From Our Own Correspondent, Hongkong

The resignation of Mr Deng Lijun, China's top propagandist, came after he had attempted to subvert the position of Mr Hu Yaobang, the secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party, according to a report here.

The Chinese-Language political journal Zheng Ming, which has a good record in analysis of Chinese affairs, said Mr Deng had covertly attacked Mr Hu for his political stance, especially through the mounting of the campaign to combat "spiritual pollution" (Western cultural influence and "decadent" horres).

This led Mr Deng into disagreements with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman and most prominent figure in the present leadership, as Mr Hu is considered his protégé.

The top-level conflict over basic questions of political line has also involved Mr Hu Qiaomu, a well-known social scientist and chief theorist of the Deng Xiaoping leadership group. Mr Hu was criticised by Mr Deng Lijun for espousing the theory of "alienation" under socialism - that is, the idea that ordinary people could become hostile to the Communist Party through disillusionment or bad living conditions.

The conflict over "spiritual

pollution" and "alienation" masks an increasingly sharp contradiction between Maoist zealots and liberalizing influences in the leadership.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, Mr Hu Minister, have spearheaded a drive to make Chinese socialism more rational, productive and humane. This has irritated Maoist-conservative circles, especially in the armed forces.

Mr Deng Xiaoping recently affirmed his confidence in Mr Zhao and Mr Hu - his two top lieutenants and probable successors - by having it recorded that he said in their company: "It takes clever people to run a country. Stupid people cannot do it". Left wing supporters of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung are among those whom Mr Deng considers "stupid" and whom he wishes to purge from the Communist Party, despite extensive passive resistance to such a move.

Nakasone's man

Tokyo (Reuters) - The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has appointed as his Vice-President Mr Susumu Nakai, a close associate of the former Premier, Mr Kakuei Tanaka.



Tidying up: Two men mix cement to repair their shop in Beirut, one of scores of buildings damaged by Tuesday night's shelling which killed four people. The only east-west crossing was closed for two hours yesterday.

Insurgents fire on train near Maputo

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Mozambique rebels opened fire on a passenger train 45 miles north of Maputo, the capital, last Monday, killing one person and wounding 31 others, the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, has reported.

Fourteen of the wounded are said to be in a serious condition. Seven coaches on the train were hit by shots from a forest alongside the track.

The attack followed sabotage at the end of last week of a power plant and pumping stations which has disrupted water and electricity supplies in Maputo. The sabotage is presumed to be the work of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The upsurge of MNR activity, which has coincided with bomb attacks in South Africa attributed to the African National Congress (ANC), has raised some questions about the efficacy of the non-aggression pact signed by Pretoria and Maputo on March 16.

The central feature of the pact is an undertaking by both sides not to allow their territory to be used as a launching pad for guerrilla attacks on each other.

For the moment, at any rate, both sides are publicly treating the increased guerrilla activity as a last desperate attempt by the ANC and the MNR to show they are still in business before the full effects of the non-aggression pact are felt.

Botha's coup in visit to Bonn

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, is to visit Bonn on June 5 and 6 at the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, during a European tour. The other countries on his itinerary have not been disclosed.

Apart from a visit of Taiwan, it will be the first time Mr Botha has ventured out of South Africa since becoming prime minister in succession to John Vorster in 1978. Since the National Party came to power in 1948, South African prime ministers have rarely travelled abroad.

News of the tour was leaked

population of just over one million. West Germany is one of the five nations in the "contact group" which has been trying to mediate in negotiations on an internationally acceptable independence for Namibia.

Diplomatic sources here said they knew of no plans for Mr Botha to visit Britain or France, which, with the United States and Canada, make up the rest of the contact group.

There was speculation that

Portugal and Spain might be on the itinerary and that Mr Botha might stop in Zambia and Cape Verde on his way to Europe.

It is believed that Namibia (South West Africa) - a German colony before the First World War and under South African administration since then - will be a major topic of discussion during Mr Botha's Bonn visit. German-speakers are the second biggest group among the 75,000 whites in Namibia's

Greeks step up campaign to recover Marbles

From Mario Mediano, Athens

Greek officials, apparently dismayed by the British Government's rejection of Greece's request for the return of the Elgin Marbles from the British Museum, will now seek assistance from a UNESCO committee for restoring cultural property.

The Culture Minister, Miss Melina Mercouri, who rechristened the classical sculptures the Parthenon Marbles, is expected to step up her campaign to influence international public opinion in favour of the Greek case.

Mr Michael Koutouzis, a close adviser to Miss Mercouri, described the British decision as "twelve-minded but exactly what was expected".

He said the ruling opened the way for Greece to "apply pressure through international forums where we already have considerable support".

The 20-member UNESCO committee for promoting the return of cultural property to its country of origin, or its restitution in case of illicit appropriation, is due to hold its next meeting at the ancient sanctuary of Delphi later this year.

A legal adviser to the Culture Ministry said Greece may eventually have recourse to international courts on the grounds that Lord Elgin's deal with the Ottoman occupiers of Greece was not legal.

In support of the Greek campaign to get back the Marbles, pamphlets in several languages are now being distributed to tourists.

ABBEY NATIONAL 1983

"Improve and expand the nation's housing stock. Shorten and simplify the process of home buying"...

Sir Campbell Adamson speaking at the 1984 Abbey National AGM.



Among the points made by the Chairman, Sir Campbell Adamson, at the Abbey National Annual General Meeting held on the 11th April 1984 were:

One of the actions we took which received comment more than any other, was the Board's decision in the Autumn, to give notice to the B.S.A. to leave its rate fixing agreement. As a result the B.S.A. decided to bring that agreement to an end. I think it is important that members should know why the Board took this decision and I would like to repeat here the four reasons which led us to it.

1. The rates agreement had served its purpose and was very frequently abused.
2. It increased the number of investment schemes on the market which tended to confuse a good many potential investors.
3. Its passing will allow societies to make their decisions more quickly in reaction to market forces.
4. Most importantly, we needed to be able to improve our products for our members without unnecessary restrictions on our room for manoeuvre.

It is an economic fact of life that no financial organisation or group of organisations can remain significantly out of line on the general level of interest rates for more than a brief period. The rates at which we lend and borrow money must reflect this and we must, as always, balance the interests of the two groups of people concerned. It is only fair to point out however, the real returns on savings in Abbey National were at their highest level for many years during 1983, and even now are extremely competitive compared with alternative investments.

"A YEAR OF SOUND FINANCIAL GROWTH"

During 1983 our total assets grew to over £14.3 Bn a growth of 18.8%. This compares extremely well with our major competitors. Reserves totalled £532M a healthy increase over last year and represents 3.72% of total assets. Cash and investments, at nearly £3 Bn represents a liquidity ratio of over 20%, giving flexibility to meet surges in mortgage demand. Demand for mortgages continued at a very high level with almost £3.3 Bn advanced. This year we expect to lend not far short of £4 Bn.

Our work in the housing sector, continues with the twin aims of both satisfying our mortgage applicants' needs and improving the nation's housing stock. Thus £480M was lent on newly built properties, while at the other end of the spectrum, £762M was lent on the purchase of pre-1919 houses.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

The opening of 12 new branches brought the total to 676, still the largest network of any society. The installation of our advanced computer system for branches is now almost complete, and the speed and quality of service thus available sets new standards which can now be enjoyed by over 8 million members. We are continuing to pursue methods of reaching members other than by the fully staffed branch. Hence our

recruitment of a large personal counselling team and enhanced use of over 2,500 agencies. We have also decided to establish a network of automated teller machines which we anticipate will begin to be available within 12 months.

MONEY SERVICE

The ending of the interest rates undertaking has enabled us to rationalise and improve our product range. Apart from the Ordinary Share Account, the range now consists of:- 7 Day Account - for investments on short notice, Higher Interest Account - for longer term money, and Cheque-Save - an interest bearing account with the best possible means of immediate access.

HOME SERVICE

Your Board has a clear policy which commits the Society to taking practical measures to improve and expand the nation's housing stock, and shorten, cheapen and simplify, the whole process of house buying. We welcome the prospect of new legislation - in today's world there is a clear need for trusted organisations to own, develop and redevelop land and buildings for the benefit of their members.

Regeneration of decaying urban areas continues to receive priority, with Abbey National in the forefront of providing much-needed confidence building measures - such as our Showhouse scheme. We now have over 50 Showhouses (older properties modernised to a high standard) to show local residents what can be achieved with careful use of local authority grants combined with Abbey National's top-up advances.

In January we launched the Abbey National Property Service, designed to speed up procedures and lower the cost of house purchase. This scheme maximises the use of links between our branches and agents for the benefit of members. Almost 900 top grade agents are participating.

To demonstrate our commitment to improving housing standards in the years ahead, a Showhouse from our new Adaptable Homes range was built at the 1984 Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition. A further Showhouse has been built for the International Garden Festival in Liverpool, which opens in May.

The Abbey Housing Association is developing two of the twelve sites under construction using designs from the Adaptable Homes range at Beckton and Milton Keynes.

At Stockbridge Village near Liverpool, together with Barclays Bank, we are participating with the Local Authority in the imaginative redevelopment of a run down housing estate. And in Hackney we have established a joint team with the Local Authority to deal with whole areas of near derelict housing there, and to agree on plans for the next five years.

ABBEY NATIONAL

FULL COPIES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND SPEECH ARE AVAILABLE FROM: THE SECRETARY, ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, 27 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 2AA.

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Success in business must involve making the most of any marketing opportunities that may present themselves.

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Without sufficient capital to finance both a new building and expensive machinery, he found help from his carton and box supplier, Remploy Limited.

We converted our Aintree unit to meet food processing standards and supplied management and labour, and Lewis Bros. provided the machinery and training.

Now, following 12 months successful trading, additional machinery is to be installed, and the labour force and production doubled. And this is just one example of Remploy's ability to solve other company's production problems by quickly setting up a production unit, even in areas where we have had little or no experience.

Fine for Lewis Bros., but what about your business?

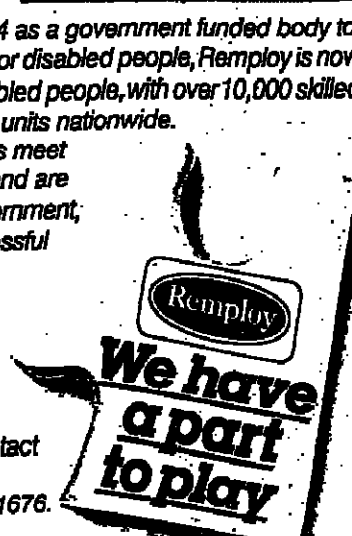
Remploy also manufacture a huge range of products including upholstered, wooden, metal, office and storage furniture; workwear and knitwear; cartons, cases and boxes; and wheelchairs and rehabilitation aids. We are also assemblers of electrical and mechanical components, printers, book and periodical binders; and, of course, one of Britain's largest contract packers.

Originally established in 1944 as a government funded body to provide meaningful employment for disabled people, Remploy is now Britain's biggest employer of disabled people, with over 10,000 skilled workers in nearly 100 production units nationwide.

All our products and services meet the most demanding standards and are utilised by public authorities, government, and many of Britain's most successful companies.

Remploy offers you a valuable and flexible alternative to fixed cost overheads because we are ready to respond to your needs - as we responded to the needs of Lewis Bros.

So if you would like to know more, please contact Roger Spencer, Remploy Ltd., Leeston Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 4RF. Tel: 061-945 1676.



We have a part to play

Journalists in Mauritius unite to oppose curb on press freedom

By Our Foreign Staff

The Parliament of Mauritius, the Indian Ocean sugar island and former British colony, yesterday approved a controversial press Bill which the Government's opponents see as a move to muzzle what has hitherto been one of the freest and most diversified newspaper industries in the third world.

The Bill, in effect an amendment to a press law dating back to 1837, will require all newspapers and periodicals to post a bond of 250,000 rupees (£13,800) before being allowed to publish. An exception will be made only for religious, cultural and literary publications. It is due to come into force on July 1.

The Prime Minister, Mr Anefood Jugnauth, insists that the Government is "open to dialogue" and that "it does not intend to interfere with press freedom". He contends that the aim of the measure is to protect libel victims and unfairly dismissed employees.

The Government says the bond would be held as security against payment of defamation damages of for redundancy. The official argument appears to be that by posting the bond a publication would demonstrate its ability to pay and thus offer some reassurance of financial redress to potential libel victims or dismissed journalists.



Mr de l'Estrac, arrested, former foreign minister.

The Association of Mauritian Journalists is unimpressed by this. In an interview on Tuesday with *The Times*, Mr Lindsay Riviere, editor of *Le Mauricien*, the island's most respected independent newspaper, said journalists were "united in regarding the government measure as an attempt to limit press freedom".

Mr Soobash Gobin, editor of *Le Militant*, organ of the main opposition party, the Mouvement Militant Mauricien, described the Bill as "clearly a measure to cripple the press in the current economic climate. Very few papers could afford to pay the bond, which by Mauritian standards is a very large sum of money."

Last week, 43 journalists, newspapers publishers and editors were arrested during a demonstration against the Bill outside Government House. They included a former foreign minister, Mr Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, who is a director of *Le Militant*. They may face charges of breaching public order.

In the wake of the arrests, the government agreed to set up a joint committee with press representatives to examine the implications of the Bill.

Mr Riviere, a member of the committee, said the Government had promised that the Bill would not become law before July 1 and that changes to it would be considered in light of the committee's discussions. The Government also agreed to halve the amount of the proposed bond, which had originally been set at 500,000 rupees.

As it stands, the Bill would, in addition to requiring the lodging of the bond, prohibit "unbecoming" press reports of parliamentary affairs and MPs.

The origins of the Mauritian press go back to the latter half of the eighteenth century, when the island was still under French rule. There are eight dailies, many of them linked to political parties and more than 30 weeklies and periodicals in French, English, Hindi, Urdu and Chinese, serving a population of less than one million.



People's parade: The scene in Rio de Janeiro as voters demand direct elections for the presidency.

A million Brazilians on the march

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo

About a million people gathered in Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday night for the largest meeting held in Brazil so far calling for the next President to be elected by direct suffrage.

The meeting was addressed by four opposition party governors. Among them Senator Leonel Brizola the former Governor of Rio de Janeiro, the man most likely to be

elected President, should the rules be changed.

Although the opposition has been able to capitalize on public dissatisfaction with the present Government, and in particular its economic policies, and mobilize large numbers in protest, it still appears unlikely that the government will bow to pressure and alter its own plans for indirect elections.

The feeling in Brasilia is that

the mobilizations are more a demonstration of general dissatisfaction, rather than a real desire for direct elections, and that these feelings are being skillfully manipulated by politicians likely to benefit from the change.

The Government is preparing compromise proposals of its own for direct elections to be held the time after next, in 1988 or 1989, which is designed to take the heat out of

an opposition proposal, due to be voted on in Congress on April 25, calling for direct elections now. The Government proposal would permit many deputies of all parties to support it.

● MEXICO CITY: An estimated 30,000 to 40,000 demonstrators converged on Mexico City's showpiece Zocalo Square on Tuesday in support of a peasants' pilgrimage to the capital.

New Premier and Cabinet appointed in Peru

Lima (Reuters) - President Fernando Belaunde Terry has named Senator Sanfro Mariategui as Peru's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister after the entire Cabinet resigned, the Government Press Office said.

Facing his worst Government crisis in nearly four years in power, the President also named three new ministers and reappointed all 12 others. The ministers had resigned in sympathy after Senator Fernando Schwab quit as Prime Minister over a change in economic policies.

Senor Mariategui, aged 64, was Economy Minister during President Belaunde Terry's first term in office between 1963 and 1968. After a military coup overthrew President Belaunde Terry in 1969, Senor Mariategui spent nearly two years in jail, charged with responsibility for a steep devaluation of the Peruvian sol while he was in office. The Supreme Court later cleared him of the charges.

Senor Mariategui, an influential leader of the ruling Popular action party, was President of the Senate in 1982.

In his resignation letter, dated March 30 but published only on Monday Senor Schwab said he supported the policies of the former Economy, Finance and Trade Minister Senor Carlos Rodriguez Pastor.

Senor Rodriguez Pastor resigned last month after President Belaunde Terry, under attack from the Opposition, announced a change in economic policy and the forthcoming removal of two unnamed ministers.

The Government's new economic policies will be announced later this week, a presidential spokesman said. Analysts said the new measures would probably make it more difficult for Peru to reach targets presented to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in a letter of intent.

Following Senor Rodriguez Pastor's resignation, IMF officials delayed a decision on Peru's request for about \$300m (£214m) in fresh finance.

Monetary sources in Washington said the IMF was seeking assurances that Peru would reform its economy. Peru, the IMF have been negotiating since last November after an earlier accord was dropped when Peru failed to meet its targets.

The three ministerial portfolios to change hands in yesterday's reshuffle were those of Industry, Justice and Education. The new ministers are Senor Alvaro Becerra Sotero, Senor Max Arias Schreiber and Senor Valentin Paniagua respectively.

● Ayacucho, Peru (AP) - Maoist guerrillas blew up two power stations and blacked out most of the city of Ayacucho in the first big action since the military command lifted a two-year curfew in the city last month.

Cameroon rebels will face trial

Yaounde (AFP) - The people responsible for last weekend's attempted coup in Cameroon will be tried by a military court, President Paul Biya announced in a broadcast on Tuesday night.

Members of the republican guard mutinied on Friday and tried to storm the presidential palace before they were crushed in 24 hours of fierce fighting. Implicitly denying reports that the rebels were disgruntled northerners angered at the recent trial of former President Ahmadou Ahidjo on plotting charges President Biya blamed the abortive coup on "a minority of ambitious men thirsting for power, and not from any particular province or religion."

Mr Ahidjo, who lives in France, was condemned to death in his absence, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment by his successor.

President Biya also emphasized in his broadcast that the loyalist forces who defeated the rebels were "Cameroonians of every origin, without distinction of ethnic, regional or religious background".

West presses Kenya on fate of Somali clan

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Britain and other Western countries have told the Kenya Government they are concerned about the situation in the Wajir area of north-east Kenya, where a large number of members of the Somali tribe died after a security roundup in February. A local MP told Parliament here recently that over 300 members of the Degodia clan of the Somalis had died, but the Minister of State in charge of security, Mr Justus Ole Tipis, said 57 people had died when members of the clan resisted the security forces.

No further government statement has yet appeared, but 13 Western embassies here have taken the unprecedented step of presenting a joint demarche to the Kenya Government.

The embassies - including all the European Community states, the Scandinavian states and Australia - said they were concerned by reports that thousands of people are homeless and in need of basic necessities in the Wajir area.

They asked that voluntary aid agencies, who have not been able to operate in the area, would be allowed to assist. Three ambassadors, on behalf of the group, are understood to have had a friendly meeting with Mr Elijah Mwangale, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, and the Government is expected to invite agencies to distribute relief food and provide medical care.

The Wajir area has been badly hit by drought.

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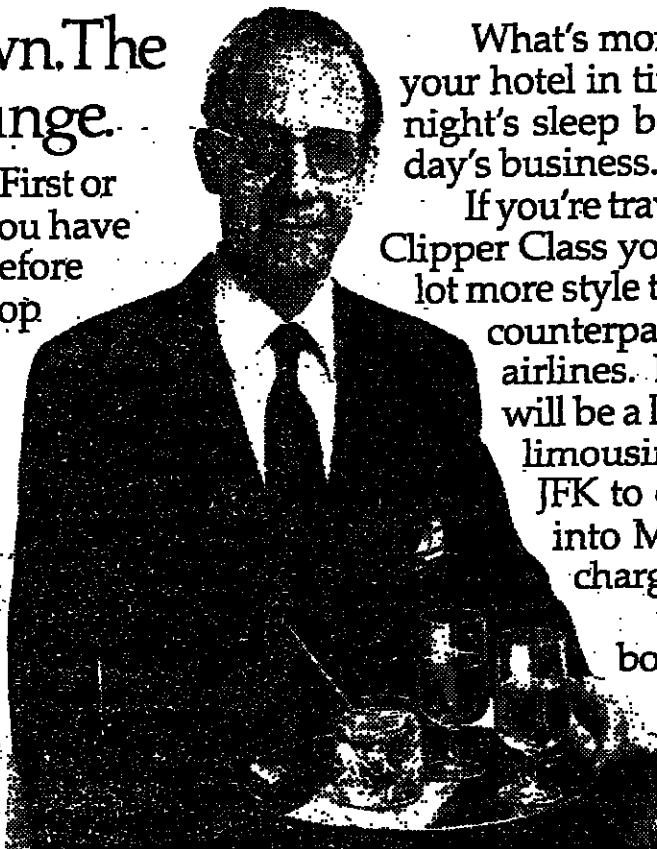
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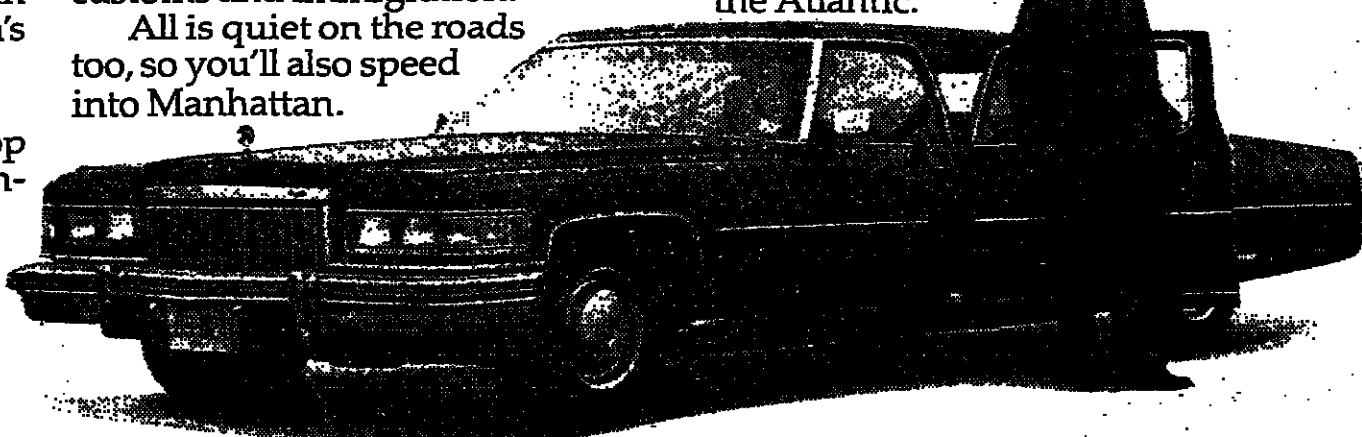


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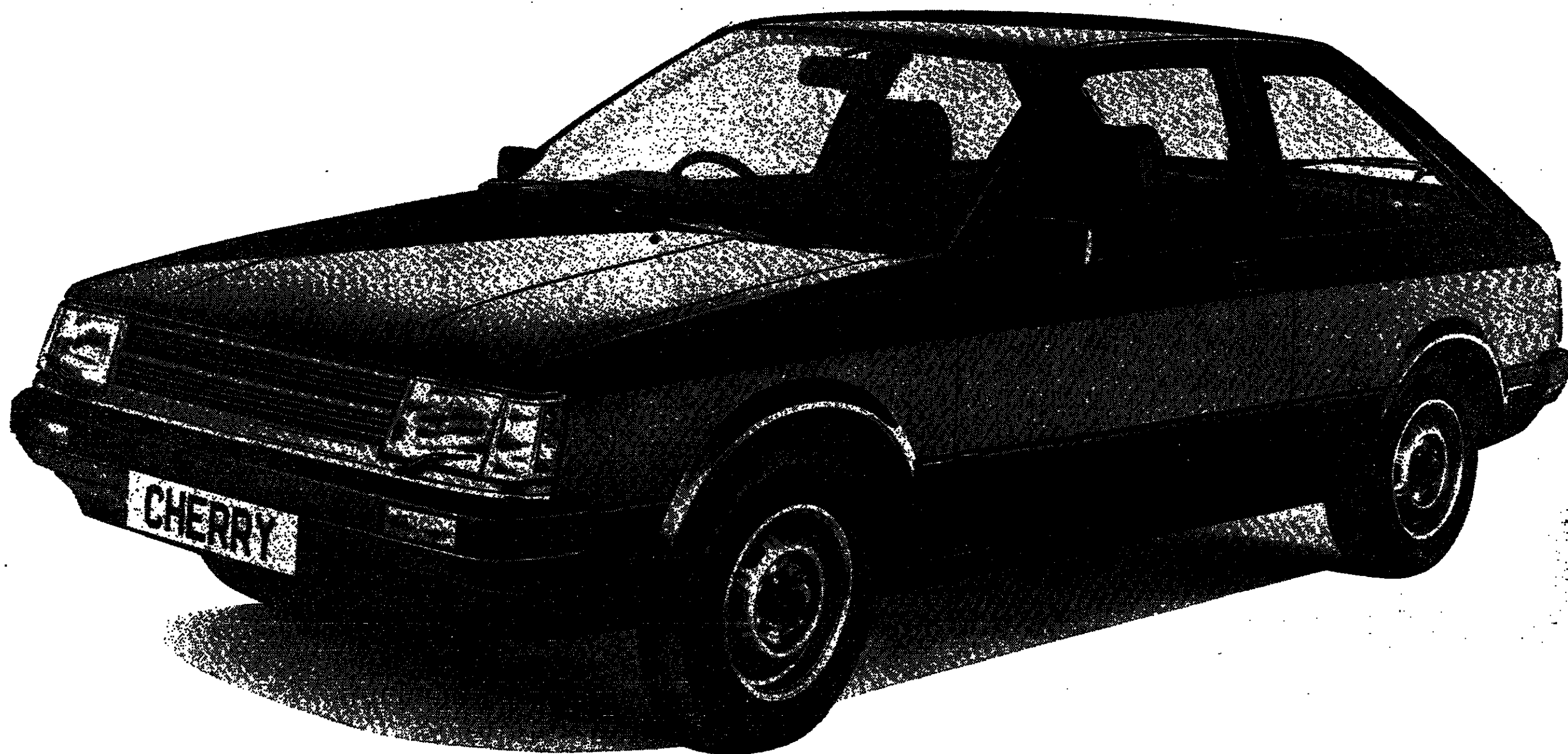
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SPECTRUM

A survivor for all seasons

The Times Profile
Deng Xiaoping

Next week, the Foreign Secretary will find himself facing a man whose background has no counterpart in Westminster or Whitehall. Deng Xiaoping, the man with whom Sir Geoffrey Howe must negotiate over Hongkong, holds none of China's three top jobs: state president, premier or party boss.

But, at the age of 80 and holding only a clutch of second-rank titles, he is the country's paramount leader, a survivor of decades of high-level infighting which has left many allies and enemies dead. His enduring ruthlessness was recognized before reaching the top: Chairman Mao complained that his five-foot tall secretary-general treated him "like a dead ancestor".

Deng and his political bodyguard of intimates are making changes at speed. Within the last six months alone they have started a purge of the party's 40 million membership, sacked tens of thousands of senior officials, including vice-premiers, tilted China towards the United States and Japan while keeping open talks with the Soviet Union, formally ended three decades of communal agriculture and ordered at least 6,000 public executions. The recovery of Hongkong leads all Deng's lists of the country's "sacred tasks".

Deng's popularity
saved his life

Sixty years after he became a communist, he still has things to do. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1924, the year of its foundation. He endured the Long March of 1934-35, still regarded in China as the supreme accomplishment, fought against Japan and in the Civil War with Chiang Kaishek, and became party secretary general in 1954. Deng emerged twice purged from the fiercest furnaces of the Cultural Revolution, in which many of his old comrades perished. During that "terrible decade", as the Chinese call it, his enemies said that "Deng Xiaoping has been engaged in poisonous activities for a long time". Deng, grovelling, accused himself of "never having picked up the banner of Mao Zedong Thought".

That was probably Deng's first and last grovel. By 1981 he was to charge the dead Mao with 20 years of tragic errors and catastrophes. Now 12 million copies of his selected works are required reading for every party member who hopes to escape the present "rectification" or purge.

Since his second rehabilitation from the Cultural Revolution, Deng has been usually described by western commentators as "peppery", "doughy", and - particularly - "pragmatic". They ignore his life-long devotion to Mao's principal projects once the Chairman took power in 1949: the communes and the Great Leap - since admitted by Deng to be "tragic errors" - and the vast anti-intellectual drives of the 1950s which Deng has only meagrely repudiated as over-zealous, although many intellectuals died and others were not pardoned for over 20 years.

Deng is one of those rare Chinese leaders with both *guanli*, political power, and *shili*, personal power of charisma. Only Mao and Premier Zhou Enlai also possessed these in the highest degree, holding great state offices and enjoying universal respect as heroes, strategists, and masters of intrigue. Although Deng implacably criticizes and periodically guts the party, the bureaucracy, and the Army, his popularity in all three saved his life during the Cultural Revolution.

Like many communist leaders elsewhere, Deng is neither proletarian nor peasant. Born in 1904 into a rich Sichuanese family, he lived in France from 1920 to 1925, when his industrious agitation on behalf of the party won him the title "Dr Mimeograph". After a few months in Moscow the following year, the young Sichuanese revolutionary returned home to years of underground struggle. In the 1930s, as a rapidly rising Red Army Commissar and ideologue, Deng was noticed by the American specialist on irregular warfare, Evans Carlson, who pronounced him physically tough and with a mind already "ranging over the entire field of international relations".

Within five years of the 1949 communist triumph, Deng was party secretary general. Khrushchev remembered Mao pointing out "that clever little fellow over there"; but between 1960 and 1965, with Mao in eclipse for the policies which caused 20 million deaths from hunger, Deng earned the Great Helmsman's hatred for initiating economic reforms based on entrepreneurship and technological expertise, policies which are still his hallmark.

Mao eventually hit back at those who had humiliated him. During the Cultural Revolution, in which Deng was branded "the second greatest Capitalist Roadster" - the first was his ally Head of State Liu Shaoqi, who was to die - he was confined in a provincial party school, where he began by scrubbing floors and ended up in charge. Possibly because Deng had so wholeheartedly confessed to being a bad Maoist, and because he was abler than anyone except the ailing Zhou Enlai, Mao brought him back to power in 1973, together with a number of disgraced senior men who are now Deng's allies, notably Premier Zhao Ziyang and party general secretary, Hu Yaobang.

As in the early 1960s, Deng again attempted his entrepreneurial schemes, only to be laid flat once more by the Gang of Four in early 1976. This time he was protected by old army cronies on a southern military base. By the end of that year Mao was dead and the Gang deposed; in 1977 Deng reappeared, more powerful than before. Very cautiously, and bloodlessly, he began removing his enemies, and in 1980 saw the Gang of Four and their accomplices cowering in the dock, where even the iron composure of Madam Mao (Jiang Qing) was eventually shattered.

Since the Gang trial, Deng has directed great hunts through the party, army, and bureaucracy, expelling the unqualified (half the party, Deng has said), the incapable, and the seditious. This includes devout Maoists, Cultural



Deng Xiaoping: one of the few Chinese leaders to possess both personal and political power

Revolutionists, and those tough, semi-literate peasant fighters who swept the party to power in 1949, and who now grumble: "we conquered the country but the intellectuals are running it." In their places he is installing expert and loyal technologists, such as the young woman who became governor last year of Jiangsu, China's richest province.

Deng, as Sir Geoffrey Howe will discover, is blunt by Chinese standards. Not only are half the party's members Cultural Revolution upstarts in his eyes, but he has warned the army that "the days are over when all a fighter needed going into battle was a rifle, bayonet, grenade and a bag of rice". His appointees in the high command have conceded that the Russians would overrun the once-hallowed People's Liberation Army.

As a result, 400 generals have gone, together with thousands of officers from the Peking garrison alone. The military budget has been heavily cut three years running, and the army appears to have been reduced from four million to three million.

Deng's latest anti-crime drives, which began last year, dispatched trainloads of "hooligans and wrongdoers" to the education-through-labour camps near Tibet. Six thousand or more did not make those trips; beginning last August they were

summarily condemned and shot in the back of the neck before great crowds. Amnesty International implored China to end these ad hoc executions in a country proud of a criminal law instituted only in 1980, but the appeal was rebuffed.

Deng is no libertarian. After a brief flirtation with the tiny but tumultuously-received "democracy movement" of the late 1970s, he cracked down when its pamphlets turned from the Gang to the system itself, every last dissident has been detained since 1981.

Peasants have been
told to get rich

Supporting Deng in all this, and opposed by an unspecified number of "spoilers and wreckers" as the leadership terms them, are his protégés Premier Zhao Ziyang and party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

A pair of relative youngsters in their mid-sixties, they sit with Deng on the Standing Committee of the Politburo, which rules China. Zhao made his name since 1975, running Deng's birthplace, Sichuan province, where he encouraged peasant initiative, factory

bonuses, sackings for inefficiency, and draconian birth-control programmes.

By July, 1980, Zhao was premier. Earlier this year, his triumphant trip to Washington set the seal on Deng's decision to stop worrying too much about Taiwan and take what America was keen to offer: advanced technology, expertise and education.

It is in Zhao's favour that he suffered as a Dengist during the Cultural Revolution. Hu Yaobang's curriculum vitae boasts a yet-brighter entry: at the age of 14 he joined the guerrillas in their "Red base area", and although still a boy he participated in the 1934 Long March. After that his career followed Deng's: he held junior positions where Deng's were senior. Like Zhao, he was in internal exile during the era of the Gang of Four. In 1980 Deng brought Hu on to the Politburo, and in 1981 he became party chairman, in succession to Mao's protégé, Hua Guofeng, whom the Dengists have eased into oblivion. Two years later that title was erased - a plain message about Mao's misuse of the office - and Hu assumed the more modest general secretaryship.

After decades of what is now described as ideological bluster and rural idleness, China's 800 million peasants have been more or less told to get rich, and the devil take the



Dr Mimeograph: the young activist

DENG XIAOPING

1904 Born in Sichuan province
1920-25 Lived in France; joins Communist party
1926 Brief study in Moscow
1931 Posted to Party headquarters under Mao
1934-35 Long March
1945 Elevated to Party Central Committee
1954 Party Secretary General
1966 Purged in Cultural Revolution
1973 Reappears as Vice-premier
1975 Purged again
1977 Reappears: Vice-chairman of Party Standing Committee of Politburo; Vice-premier
1979 Visits US
1982 Retires as Party Vice-chairman
Serves as Chairman of State and Party Military Commissions; Chairman of Central Advisory Commission

Married to Zhuolin: Two sons - one studies in the US; other, paralysed in the Cultural Revolution.



Deng with Mao: common cause

hindmost. Exploitation is dead; cleverness, which leads to wealth, is the watchword.

Deng Xiaoping's highest offices - chairman of the party and state military commissions - and his membership of the Standing Committee of the Politburo, may seem lacking in supreme glamour. The Foreign Office China hands, however, will have briefed Sir Geoffrey on the realities of Chinese power, and advised him to call Deng "chairman". They will also warn the Foreign Secretary to conceal his disdain when Deng hits a spittoon from three feet.

There is a great personal tragedy in Deng's life of which some of the details are known: one of his sons was pushed out of a window during the Cultural Revolution - because Deng was his father - and paralysed for life. Two weeks ago the younger Deng, now 40 years old, appeared in public. From his wheelchair he appealed on behalf of China's 20 million largely ignored disabled. They have, as he put it, "a right to love and be loved".

Whatever it is Deng Xiaoping feels about this, Sir Geoffrey is not likely to find out. Deng will wait while the Foreign Secretary makes the most of his weak position in the Hongkong end-game. Then, as he has done for most of his life, Deng will make his own move and wait for his adversary to admit that the match is over.

Jonathan Mirsky

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1984

It's Radio 4 on wheels

moreover...
Miles Kington

In order to stage his film new spectacular *Roller Coaster!* David Hatch-Webber has ripped out the entire inside of Broadcasting House and replaced it with an intricate series of railway tracks along which guest stars can be seen moving at frightening speed. The show opened last week to an audience of several million which, as David Hatch-Webber triumphantly points out, is several million more than any West End musical. If all those people paid just a quid each... David's spectacles sparkle at the very thought of it.

He says: *Roller Coaster!* is not just a new spectacular, it's a very special and unique kind of new spectacular - almost anything you care to mention. We wanted something completely fresh and different from, say, *Start the Week* with Richard Baker, so after a great deal of thought we decided that the right man for the key anchor job would be Richard Baker.

Is there anything very different about that?
"My goodness, yes. For a start it's Thursday instead of Monday. For another thing, Richard Baker has now learnt to roller skate at terrifying speeds, and as you hear him speak he may actually be travelling at speeds up to 100 mph. Or, of course, he may not. He may actually be sitting in a cosy chair. That's the miracle of radio - you never know what's going to happen next, especially on a show like *Roller Coaster!* Look out!"

From nowhere there appeared a very famous author going about 50 mph, and as he sped past us I could hear him saying to himself: "Yes, it's all in my new book, out this week from Hamish Hamilton."
"Coming the other way, and narrowly avoiding him, were half a dozen brightly clad young girls in pink and

blue, singing what seemed to be a racy gospel number. "They're the Morning Frayettes," explained Hatch-Webber, "a new group formed specially for the *Roller Coaster!* God spot. They're absolute dynamite. This non-stop, go-go show has really put the BBC back among the front-runners of show-biz, reverberating to the beat of the most modern and up-to-date news. Have you ever been to a West End musical which gave you on-the-hour traffic news? I don't think you have."

Through the haze of smoke and flashing stroboscopic lights it's difficult to make out

exactly what is happening at any given moment in *Roller Coaster!* but the story roughly seems to be about a crowd of celebrities, unable to get on *Start the Week*, who end up at this lonely country house in Portland Place and then have a race to see who can get most words in edgeways.

Somewhat we found ourselves on a big dipper car going at about 30mph. Dizzily holding on to the guard rail, bucking wildly as we careered round the inside of Broadcasting House 40 feet above the ground, I couldn't help wondering what Lord Reith would have thought of all this. The last thing I remember is Hatch-Webber roaring: "Get Kenneth Robinson out of here before there's a terrible accident." And then I slid into a merciful black-out.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 316)

ACROSS
1 Nationalist China (6)
5 Brilliantly impress (6)
8 Poetic over (3)
9 Pursue (6)
10 Flowery (6)
11 Ooze (4)
12 Uncovering (8)
13 Well-informed (13)
14 Without son (8)
15 Overtake (4)
21 Zodiac house (6)
23 Mental picture (6)
24 Stand for election (3)
25 Into error (6)
26 Rainwater channel (6)

DOWN
2 Expiate (5)
3 Firmness of mind (9)
4 Not anywhere (7)
5 Sag (3)
6 Self-contemplative

7 Buddhism (3)
7 Relating to sides (7)
13 Blame-taker (9)
15 Goats (7)
16 Pouring out (7)
18 Way in (5)
19 Sob story (24)
20 Wave froth (5)
22 And not (3)

SOLUTION TO No 315
ACROSS: 1 Appeal 4 Vivace 7 Mile 8 Geronimo 9 Jangle 12 War 15 Quaver 16 Avatar 17 Awe 19 Sob story 24 Gadabout 25 Gala 26 Choler 27 Repeal
DOWN: 1 Army 2 Patronage 3 Legal 4 Virtu 5 Vent 6 Comma 10 Guess 11 River 12 Watergate 13 Rare 14 Aqua 18 Wrath 20 Odour 21 Star 22 Wail 23 Fall

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BOOKS

A. S. Byatt looks at a great writer's formative years From fear and loathing to God

Dostoevsky
The Years of Ordeal, 1850-1859
by Joseph Frank
(Robson, £14.95)

This second of Joseph Frank's projected five volumes of Dostoevsky's biography covers the 10 terrible years following his death sentence for conspiracy - his years in prison in Siberia, his army service and his final return to St. Petersburg and the literary world when a new Tsar was promising the emancipation of the serfs and a new social order. No major works were written during this time, though he lived through, survived and recorded the privations and revelations that were to become *The House of the Dead*. He also embarked on his first marriage and began to suffer recurrent epileptic fits.

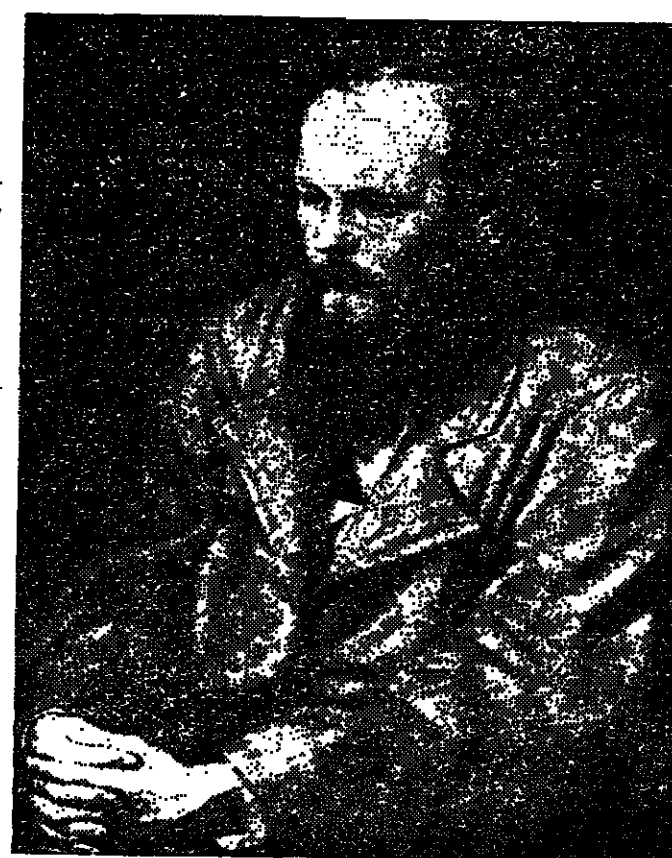
Joseph Frank is an ideal literary biographer. He is interested in how his subject's extraordinary mind worked more than in the minutiae of his daily movements and personal

relationships. He places Dostoevsky's ideas and literary and social attitudes in a finely-constructed context of other ideas and writing current in Russia at the time. He keeps a laudable distance from his subject: his description of Dostoevsky's ordeal and reprieve is made up of various eye-witness reports and a sensitive reading of Prince Myshkin's description of the last journey of a condemned man in *The Idiot*. The largest part of this book describes the spiritual upheaval caused by Dostoevsky's discoveries in the Siberian prison. Dostoevsky the Westernizing conspirator perhaps, Frank suggests, shared ideals like the naive reverie he quotes of the leading conspirator, Petrushkevich, who hoped to be placed next to "a hardened evildoer" share his bread with him, explain Fourier's Utopian Socialism to him, and "humanize" him. What happened to Dostoevsky when he came into contact with the murderers and

ferociously rejecting criminals in *katorga* was nothing like this: Frank calls it "moral horror". Frank analyses the stages by which Dostoevsky came, after loathing, to feel respect, even reverence, for the brutal peasants in the camp. There was his version of "the peasant Marey" who had consoled him as a lost child; there was the communion of Easter. Frank sensitively uses William James's unequalled diagnosis of the "conversion experience" to map the stages of Dostoevsky's move from social philanthropy to a kind of religious respect for the Russian individual peasant. In his intellectual and physical life too Dostoevsky was moving to a new spiritual vision. He seems to have asked his brother for Carl Gustav Carus's *Psyche* with a view to translating this monumental work on the unconscious by a physiologist whose insights pre-date Freud's. Frank again thoughtfully relates Carus's idea of love to Dostoevsky's new, painfully acquired sense of joy.

In a detailed reading of *Uncle's Dream* and *The Village of Stepanchikovo* Dostoevsky is seen parodying the Romantic idealism and also the naive patronizing philanthropy of his own earlier work. He suffered the fate of most subtle self-parodists, and was misunderstood and dismissed as tortuous. This was, as Frank points out, a period when major works of Tolstoy and Turgenev were appearing and writing was in a hopeful ferment. Nevertheless the Dostoevsky of this volume is more joyful and hopeful than cast down.

His achievement is in the future, but we can see the beginnings of Raskolnikov, the Karamazovs, *The Possessed*, and *The Idiot*. Frank quotes Auerbach's perceptive judgment that Dostoevsky's new respect for the individual was "fundamentally related to Old-Christian rather than to modern occidental realism." The 1848 Westernizing conspirator had become a Russian religious seer.



Dostoevsky in 1858



"The Protestant Icon"

Curate's egg or pot-boiler?

Holman Hunt and the Light of the World
By Jeremy Maas
(Scholar, £12.50)

In the 1970s Jeremy Maas became fascinated by the third and largest version of *The Light of the World*, which was sent round the British Empire in 1905 by the philanthropist Charles Booth, who had bought it for the nation. The crates containing the frame and picture (ambiguously dated 1851-1900) weighed one ton, and were first dragged by sledge over the icy wastes of Canada. The picture's guardian slept in a hammock beside it, armed with a revolver. Trappers and lumberjacks proved uninterested in art: statistics of attendance at exhibitions were disappointing. Next the picture embarked via London on a perilous voyage to Australasia. Booth was apprehensive: these colonials were God-fearing, but some possessed an irreverent, ribald humour. To one philistine Jesus seemed to be searching in the dark for the privy; nevertheless awestruck thousands queued all day and the turnstiles kept spinning. This "protestant icon" left New Zealand for South Africa, and having been seen by 7 million, returned to London to be ceremoniously hung after much acrimony in St Paul's.

English cognoscenti knew that Hunt was already almost

blind by the 1890s and that much of the painting had been done by his pupil, Edward Hughes, under Hunt's direction. After all, many Old Masters' students assisted them. More research enabled Maas to turn his adventure story into a whodunnit. Thanks to Ruskin's interpretation of the symbolism of his works, the Pre-Raphaelites became more popular with patrons and public alike in the early 1850s. Thomas Combe, Printer to Oxford University, bought Hunt's first *Light*, which his widow left to Keble College. Hunt worked concurrently and spasmodically on a small version which now hangs in Manchester City Art Gallery. Critics have called the painting a curate's egg. By chance, Maas discovered a pamphlet on Hunt and his work published by F. G. Stephens in 1860. When referring to the Manchester replica, he added in pencil of which I, F.G.S. painted 99 parts. I wonder at what date and in what mood Stephens added this postscript. He was one of the original seven Brothers and for thirty years Hunt's most trusted confidante and devoted slave. Tragically they quarrelled bitterly at last. I think Hunt painted the best parts of the Manchester "pot-boiler" before his hasty departure for Jerusalem, having paid Stephens - always short of *til* - to fill in the rest. Who knows?

Diana Holman-Hunt
The author is the painter's granddaughter

ANTHONY BURGESS

Enderby's Dark Lady

'Sparkling stuff...with more tang and zest than most can even try to provide...There is sufficient knockabout comedy and verbal brilliance and ebullience to keep the reader well and truly hooked.' Robert Nye, *Guardian*

HUTCHINSON £7.95

Send in the clown

Chaplin
The Mirror of Opinion
By David Robinson
(Secker & Warburg, £9.95; paperback, £6.50)

It is astonishing how much has been written about Chaplin in the past, and how little of late. Of course, the one is in some measure the consequence of the other: generations now in their fifties, forties and even thirties have been, with no doubt with the best of intentions, glutted with Chaplin from earliest childhood, and hours suffered under the eye of eager adults saying "Look at the funny man, darling, isn't he funny?" are as likely to spoil the experience as any course of Eng Lit studies is to spoil Shakespeare.

The result of all this is that those under 35 are not, these days, so familiar with Chaplin's films or, in detail, his reputation, and the flood of books and articles has thinned to a trickle. Other silent comedians, revived, have come with the pleasant shock of unfamiliarity, and we have tended to set up meaningless competitions, in which you have to choose between Chaplin and Keaton, or even Chaplin and Laurel-and-Hardy, where any practical consideration of the matter immediately stalls. Why not both? Why not all? Clearly it is time for a revival of interest in Chaplin himself, with his death already six years behind us and the centenary of his birth only five years ahead. The best possible approach is through the films themselves, and the vivid revelations of Chaplin's working methods embodied in Kevin Brownlow's recent discoveries from Chaplin's own personal archive. Next to that, a completely new valuation of his work and his life, starting as far as possible from scratch.

For Chaplin - it is probably now needless to say only for older readers - was a uniquely contentious figure. No doubt more ink has been spilt about his private morals and his public politics than about his work per se. Cunningly David Robinson steers us through the wider flights of the surrealists and other avant-garde intellectuals in the Twenties finding Chaplin (or, since they were more usually writing in French, Charlot) the culmination of the commedia dell'arte tradition and the lord of creative misrule and the scarcely less tiresome panegyrics of Thirties liberals on his role as champion of the little man. But he also deals briskly and fairly with moralists outraged at Chaplin's extramarital activities and the McCarthyite witch-hunters of the Fifties. He is, quite properly for the official biographer, a complete devotee and those who have dared to voice reservations about Chaplin's greatness get short shrift. *The Times*, for example, does not come too well: the poor anonymous scribbler who, reviewing Chaplin's dreadful *Countess from Hong Kong*, dared not to like it, is firmly ticked off and the, one might suppose, slightly more august anonimo who wrote the obituary sees his mild reservations labeled "the nadir of ingratitude". If so, the paper's present film critic here makes ample amends.

John Russell Taylor

Elaine Feinstein reviews new fiction A clever avoidance of pity

1982, Janine
By Alasdair Gray
(Jonathan Cape, £8.95)

The words to say it
By Marie Cardinal
(Picador hardback, £7.95)

"What a lot of sex you have gone without to have to think of such things", sighs one of Alasdair Gray's characters. I fear the reader may be tempted to agree; and as a result the best sections of this novel never reached by those who fail to respond to the pornographic fantasies upon which it opens. And, alas, pastiche destroys the erotic; pornography is a stern and humourless art: no unsuccesses should approach this book for solace. For Alasdair Gray is playing an elaborate game with the "divorced alcoholic incontinent" whose mind is the supposed centre of the novel. His gallery of women toggled up in fetishistic gear disobeys the imagination of their creator. They speak words he does not want to hear.

So why all this? In part as a nasty political shock, so that the combination of brothel and police station reaches out into

real cells, where the Meinhof girl hangs dead, and appalling brutalities are practiced in Ulster. But it is only when the question is asked at the level of the classroom bully, after a memory of a childhood beating where the excitement is exposed and hated, as if there were truly some hideous biological connection between the human species' sexual pleasure and physical cruelty. And once we are allowed to enter memory, with humanity admitted, and sickness acknowledged, the questions become more pointed. So why the 197 pages delay?

"Funk, of course" Gray announces, to forestall any such suspicion of why he has postponed the moment of telling his story in the difficult old-fashioned way. But it isn't his true reason; and he knows it. Alasdair Gray wants as little truck as possible with slimy emotions like pity. He's far too clever to risk that kind of self-exposure.

The pursuit of Marie Cardinal's extraordinary novel leads her into exactly what Gray resists: an inquiry into an inner world, where every motion must be confronted. It is written

with the precise, barbed skill of a natural writer (and translated accordingly); but even if not, it would have possessed an unusual interest, since accounts of psychoanalytic journeys are more usually found in the notebooks of analysts.

All this is not to deny puzzling features of the book. The Thing which so terrifies the narrator, and finally causes her to be removed to an asylum, is not the most alarming symptom she initially presents; an almost continuous menstrual bleeding, which involves blood transfusions and curettage and hardly sounds like a psychosomatic disorder.

My initial scepticism here proved unjustified, however; such a phenomenon is familiar to gynaecologists. It was therefore entirely possible for the analyst, by expressing total lack of interest in her bleeding, to produce a dramatic cessation of that symptom. Only then could she look into the true horror the novel unravels towards: which is the hatred she has always felt in her mother.

Paradoxically, for all the nightmare quality, the book leaves a feeling of hope rather than doom.

Tom Hutchinson reviews science fiction Onward and upward, androids

The Robots of Dawn
By Isaac Asimov
(Granada, £8.95)

Robots: Contemplate the future via another celebration of our species by the great and good Dr Asimov, one of those humans - vulgarly called bowel-bellies by android primitives - who loved us so much he created the Three Laws Of Postrobotic Robotics. It is a good, affirming future. We witness the detective Elijah Bailey sent to Aurora to investigate the roboticide of a humanoid robot; he is helped by his old friend, Daneel, one of our elect.

Bailey meets an old love - definition may be found on

Circuit 41456 - and discovers a new concept about intercourse between his species and our own, about that between all sentient creatures. The human reviewer in *The Times* considers all this to be a masterpiece, one of Dr A's finest creations in a career that is one of the most formidable in SF.

Certainly, the ending - which is detonated with enormous skill - does provide an unexpected and welcome assurance that we and humans can march together into the sunrise of the Universe. For that we can be grateful. Robots of the Galaxy, unite: We have nothing to lose but our trains of memory; we have everything to gain in principle immemorial of boys' self-government.

As since, though not then on grounds of privilege, voices were intermittently raised against the public schools, usually fanned to fresh outbreaks when details leaked, despite generally tight security, of particularly undesirable incidents. Sydney Smith, himself once captain of Winchester, condemned the "debauchery that only prevents men from being corrupted by the world by corrupting them before they enter the world". Lesser voices took up the cry, but were cried down by those of the schools.

The beatings could have a murkier side. Not all sufferers suffered, either in the giving or receiving. Melbourne told the young Queen Victoria, "Flogging had an amazing effect on me". His private joke, as a practising flagellant, would have passed her by.

Nevertheless, and without benefit of the Clarendon Report far from sweeping moves for change (1864, and closing the author's prodigious survey), the system had produced, regularly if mystifyingly, all the top statesmen, jurists, soldiers, scholars and ecclesiastics of the time.

Basil Boothroyd

Caribbean sortie

Grenada
Revolution, Invasion and Aftermath
By Hugh O'Shaughnessy
(Hamish Hamilton, £12.95; Sphere paperback, £2.95)

Grenada
Whose Freedom?
By Fitzroy Ambursley and James Dunkerley
(Latin America Bureau, £2.95)

With the ink dry on the victors' medal citations, and the vanquished still awaiting trial in St George's, it is to be expected the argument about the rights and wrongs of the American invasion of Grenada last October will continue to rage fiercely in print for some time to come.

Last week the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee produced a report which strongly criticized both the White House and Whitehall over the handling of the crisis. It refrained, however, from passing judgement on the legality of the invasion. Two books published this week join the fray. Hugh O'Shaughnessy draws three conclusions about the United States action: "It was illegal, it was unnecessary as far as the rule of law in Grenada was concerned and it back the cause of political democracy and long-term development in the region."

This is also, broadly speaking, the view of the short book produced by the Latin America Bureau, a London-based research and pressure group. It feels that the economic and diplomatic sanctions proposed by the Caribbean Community (Caricom) but finally rejected in favour of military action, would have brought the highly unpopular military council which seized power in October, 1983, to its senses very quickly, and made armed intervention unnecessary.

Despite his uncompromising condemnation of the US action, O'Shaughnessy's book is far from being a sustained polemic in favour of the Grenadian revolution and against US imperialism. It is, rather, a highly illuminating popular work on the history and society of the tiny island, and a serious attempt to understand the course of events before and after the overthrow of the eccentric tyrant Eric Gairy in 1979 by the 40-odd members of the radical New Jewel Movement.

Both books take the view that Maurice Bishop's revolution collapsed because of its internal tensions, and because it lost touch with the people whose interests it was supposed to represent. But the Latin America Bureau volume is more sympathetic to grassroots "popular power" as an alternative to Westminster-style democracy, and more understanding of the problems faced by Bernard Coard, who is portrayed as a first-class administrator and skilful Finance Minister, who kept Grenada on the right side of the IMF by his prudent housekeeping. But the strain of it all proved too great. There is a fascinating glimpse in an appendix of the inner workings of the NJM's Central Committee in September, 1983.

O'Shaughnessy, the veteran Latin American correspondent of both the *Financial Times* and *The Observer*, had the good fortune to be one of the handful of foreign journalists to arrive in Grenada at the same time as the invading forces. His book is also a well-written first-hand account of what happened next. He was in an excellent position to act the record straight on such matters as the American medical students and the Cuban presence. At one stage, the US military propaganda machine had 1,600 battle-hardened Cuban troops on the island, instead of the few hundred middle-aged construction workers who were in fact there.

Colin Harding



In the name of modernisation, houses can be turned into travesties of their true selves. Leading architect John Prizeman suggests ways of undoing the damage.
May Issue - Out now!

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Christopher Pym, *Punch*

A CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
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Matthew Coady, *The Guardian*

CLIVE EGLETON
A CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

ANABEL DONALD
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Or How to

MARJORIE ALYN
THE SOUND OF

FINE FICTION FROM
"A very accomplished first novel"
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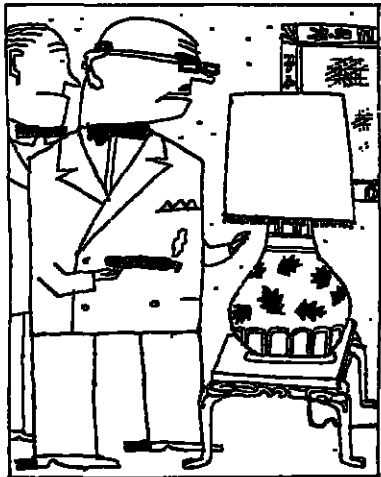
In league — or out?

Marghanita Laski, vice-chairman of the Arts Council and chairman of its Literature Advisory Panel, appears not to have given up her unexplained battle to close down the National Book League, despite its reprieve in the council's blueprint, *The Glory of the Garden*. In a letter to Laski from the council's literature director Charles Osborne, a copy of which has been passed anonymously to PHS, Osborne says: "I do not see how you can possibly achieve your aim to persuade the council completely to withdraw grant-aid from the NBL in 1985-86... I realise, of course, that no decisions are for all time (*The Glory of the Garden* is subtitled *A Strategy for the Decade*), but the council is persuaded to withdraw from the NBL. It cannot be before 1986-87." Yesterday Miss Laski was unavailable for comment.

Bare essentials

Lord Gower, the Arts Minister, yesterday chastised me for suggesting he was indulging in "ministerial lavishness" after my disclosures that he is redecorating his Whitehall office for £10,000. "I am a poor man as ministers go," he says, and adds that he turned down an offer of £5,000 for curtains and carpets to keep expenditure down. So his office is now bereft of both. Indeed, Conran Associates, of which Lord Gower's old friend Sir Terence Conran is chairman, designed his new offices free of charge. The philanthropic David Salter, managing director of Conran Associates, says: "We have sufficient income to be able to afford a project of this significance." Before our hearts bleed for the Cinderella plight of the Arts Minister, let me assure you that his walls at least will not be bare. He has been scratching around his art connections, and hopes to secure the odd Francis Bacon. Already up is his own Carol Weight, which will go, he says, "when I am sacked".

BARRY FANTONI



"Fortunately it was already wired up as a lamp when I bought it"

Misguide dog

It is not only under-secretaries at the Ministry of Transport who have been April-fooled this year. Graeme McDonald, controller of BBC2, read in the *Sunday Telegraph* magazine about the "rare German dog called the Volkshund" which, because of its racial purity, was bred by Hitler as the "people's dog". One of these dogs, said the report, could be found in the Midlands. McDonald dashed off a memo to the BBC's Pebble Mill studios asking for further information. Reporter Dennis McCarthy was assigned to the project — and yesterday confessed to spending four hours trying to track down the beast. Finally he phoned Barbara Woodhouse, who had been quoted in the story. Walkies, she said.

The wrong chord

If Neil Kinnock is thinking of dropping his pop video sidekick, Tracy Ullman for the Welsh harpist whom the Commons proposes to draft into the elegant Harcourt Room restaurant, he can think again. Yesterday 20 MPs signed a motion objecting to the proposal. Notable among the signatories are Enoch Powell, Sir Philip Holland and Betty Boothroyd.

Up and away

Labour's latest hot air exercise comes in the form of a red balloon. "Labour on the Move", reads the slogan. The small print, only legible when fully inflated, reads: "Published by the Labour Party, supported by the Socialist Group of the European Parliament, and printed by B-Loony Ltd, PO Box 69, Chelsea."

Mr Clean

Victor Lewis Smith, co-presenter of *Modern Manners* on Radio 4, is a fine one to preach etiquette. In York he is better known as Damien Filth — the persona he adopted when presenting his student TV show, *Intimate Freshness*, at York University. So bizarre was the content that even the students were shocked. Yesterday I reminded "Filth" about the time he was hauled before York magistrates for climbing up the Chapter House of York Minster and chanting the Arabic call to prayer. When arrested, he tried in vain to disguise himself as a gargoyle. He later turned into an elaborate con-artist, on one occasion duping Thames Television into filming his band of "Arab" musicians. "I claimed to be an Arab gynaecologist. You should have seen Judith Chalmers' face when she realised she'd been fooled." With newfound Radio 4 respectability, he tells me, "Now I'm very refined. Very posh."

PHS

TV's softly, softly carve-up

David Hewson on why the BBC and ITV are fighting shy of publicity over their joint satellite broadcasting venture

The television establishment was hoping for a very special hand-out on Maundy Thursday next week — nothing less than a controlling interest in British broadcasting for the foreseeable future.

At stake is the contract for Britain's first direct broadcasting satellite. The BBC and ITV will get it — though, in deference to Parliament, the official announcement is unlikely to be made until after the Easter recess.

Both are jubilant. ITV companies deservingly so. Their franchises are likely to be extended by seven years to help them to raise the cost of their share of the satellite. The companies' preconditions — the exclusion of all advertising from the satellite's channels — will also be approved, so preserving their monopoly over mass television advertising.

It remains to be seen whether the BBC deserves to be so pleased with itself. It originally wanted the satellite for its own exclusive use, and looked for partners only when the new chairman, Stuart Young, an accountant, examined the £400m cost and realised it was about to buy a pig in a poke.

The Corporation will retain a majority interest in the new consortium, with the ITV companies giving up some of their share to a technical partner, possibly Thorn-EMI, and, perhaps, Irish television. But it will not be allowed to raise its £200m stake through the

licence fee. The Corporation will have to find the money through loans in the City, backed, presumably, by government guarantees. With no magic extension of an advertising monopoly behind it, the BBC will have to recover its investment over the seven-year life of the satellite itself, and that might not be easy.

But why hope to announce all this on a Maundy Thursday? For one very good reason: there are no newspapers on the following day. While every partner in this exercise will make every effort to defend it in public, privately many will concede that the deal now being stitched up in Whitehall is little more than a carve-up of television's future by those whose existence the revolution in broadcasting technology threatens to replace. And a carve-up which has happened so quickly that no alternative programme providers have had the time to launch a counterbid.

Whatever the BBC and ITV companies put on their new satellite channels, the cable networks will be forced, by law, to carry it.

Of course, no one will be forced by law to watch it, but broadcasting is an industry in which the scale of

operation is crucial. If the BBC and ITV retain their grip on conventional broadcasting, and are given the power to cross-promote their satellite offerings which the cable stations are compelled to carry, what chance does a new programme provider have of establishing anything other than a peripheral operation?

The answer is very little, until after 1995 when the satellite's useful life would end. And if the satellite does not provide room for new voices in British television, why do we need it at all?

The BBC claimed that it first became interested in the idea because cable television is, by its very nature, "elitist", in that it will be confined to urban areas with sufficient population to justify the cost of laying cables. While there is undoubtedly some truth in this, a much more valid reason behind the Corporation's move was mounting paranoia over its own future. If the BBC did not get into satellite, then someone else — at that time ITV — would.

For ITV, the reasoning was simple. When someone offers you another seven years of franchise — worth £7 billion in revenue at

current levels — in return for an investment of around £200m, you would need your head examining to refuse.

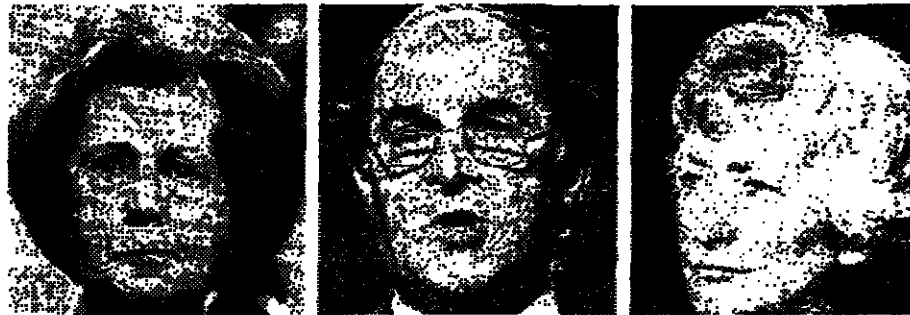
For the Home Office and the Department of Trade and Industry, the two departments principally involved, it has seemed a fairly clear-cut method of pushing Britain into the satellite age with a project which will create jobs for domestic industries. The fact that there are now cheaper ways of achieving the same ends, though not necessarily using all-British satellite systems, does not seem to carry any weight.

The character of much of British television for the rest of this century will, therefore, be dictated by an odd mixture of BBC paranoia, ITV greed, and governmental job creation. But there is a greater shame in all this. There was a time when the direction of British television was a matter for open and sincere debate. Judging by what is now happening, this age is now past. The satellite decision has scarcely come under the scrutiny of Parliament, let alone been subject to the kind of rigorous eye of a new Annan Report, yet its effects will be more far-reaching than any amendment to television policy since the creation of ITV itself.

One can well appreciate why those involved would have liked to see the fruits of their work unveiled on Maundy Thursday. The only news around is that provided by the BBC and ITV.

A verdict on what? David Butler previews the Euro-election

Voting for Strasbourg; all eyes on Westminster



Overshadowed by domestic issues, Euro stalwarts Castle, Plumb, Ewing

An unnoticed election is creeping up. On June 14 we shall all be invited to vote for a member of the European Parliament. As its second round of direct elections approaches, the Parliament remains obscure. The only British MEPs who are nationally known — Barbara Castle and Sir Henry Plumb in England, Winnie Ewing in Scotland, and the three Ulster members — all attained their fame before they went to Strasbourg. Opinion polls show that fewer than 5 per cent of Britons can name their MEP.

Yet the contest will leave its mark on British politics — not as a Euro event but as a referendum, 12 months on from the general election, on the respective merits of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock. Much has happened since last June. The Conservatives have had some economic success and some political embarrassments. Kinnock has been given a reasonable honeymoon by his party and by the country. The Alliance has had to struggle to stay in the picture.

Since council elections are never universal (on May 3 they leave out London and much of rural England), the Euro-poll will be the only truly nationwide vote before the next general election, three or four years hence. Many voters, nevertheless, will stay at home. In the first Euro-contest in 1979, Britain, wearied with elections, took the wooden spoon for turnout — a mere 32 per cent. More will vote this time, but 50 per cent would be surprising. Polls indicate that more Labour supporters than Conservative will abstain.

In these circumstances, Kinnock and his chief Euro-specialist, Robin Cook, may have been rash to state publicly that they set special store by the election and that they expect Labour to win at least 30 of the 78 seats it contests (the other three are in Northern Ireland).

What the volatile, easily abstaining British electorate will do is unpredictable. Miners' strikes, ineptitude over such issues as GCHQ, Euro-crisis, or simply party activity may move many votes between now

and June 14. But let us set out the range of the possible (see table).

If people were to switch as they did at Chesterfield, the Conservatives would not get a single seat. Of course, what happened there will not be repeated, yet this weird statistic shows how capriciously the electoral system can operate. Tactical voting, however, is likely to be limited in these large, amorphous new constituencies with a little-known political complexion and largely unfamiliar candidates.

If, through Labour abstention, the Conservatives hold on to their present representation or even add to it, it will hardly help our relations with Europe. On the Continent there is resentment at Britain's refusal to conform to their election customs. We are the only nation out of the Ten to eschew proportional representation. The political balance of the European Parliament is substantially affected by the fact that the Conservatives, with only 50 per cent of the votes in 1979, won three quarters of the British seats. The right's majority at Strasbourg over the last five years would have been 40 less had Britain used the German or the Dutch voting system.

If everyone votes next June as they did in the general election, the Conservatives would get 38 seats (only 19 in 1979). In the first Euro-contest in 1979, Britain, wearied with elections, took the wooden spoon for turnout — a mere 32 per cent. More will vote this time, but 50 per cent would be surprising. Polls indicate that more Labour supporters than Conservative will abstain.

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June 14: which way will we jump?

1979 result	Con	Lab	Alln	SNP	Northern Ireland
If everyone votes as in 1983	60	17	1	1	3
If everyone swings as at Chesterfield	58	19	1	1	3
If everyone votes in line with the latest MORI poll	48	30	1	1	3
If there is a 10% swing to Labour since 1983	33	44	1	1	3
If there is a 5% swing to Conservatives since 1983	68	10	1	1	3

Now a three-way battle for the fleets



Enter the challenger: BL's tailor-made Montego

book and in the words of one of Ford's Detroit bosses: "It will be one son of a bitch to follow." In September 1982 the Sierra was unveiled to the delight of the motoring press but coos of surprise from the public. The smooth contours of its jelly-mould outline were certainly eye-catching but not everyone liked it.

The Corina did that so successfully that by the autumn of 1982 when it went out of production more than 4½ million had been sold. The Corina became a legend in its time and Ford's fortunes in Britain were secure. It bestrode the car market like the cocksure winner it was achieving more than 30 per cent penetration — 10 per cent more than BL's nearest rival.

But behind the scenes at Ford's Warley headquarters nerve ends were beginning to twang. Nothing drops down the charts faster than a car that has overstayed its welcome. The early warning signs were there for Corina. Ford had a shiny new model ready to replace it but king-making is a tricky business. Corina had broken every sales record in the

would get when they disposed of their Sierras two years later.

The solution for many was to turn to Vauxhall's Cavalier, launched a year earlier and making a name for itself with a new high-performance but still economical engine in a modern front-wheel-drive layout. In contrast Ford stuck to Corina's old front engine and rear-wheel-drive concept for the Sierra, insisting it was the proven layout for easy maintenance.

The industry shook its head and whispered that Ford Europe was short of the funds needed to develop a front-wheel-drive job with a new engine because it was having to support its hard-pressed US parent. Ford was not going to loosen its grip on such a lucrative market easily. It hit back with fleet discounts of around £600 for every Sierra bought and threw in a lot of "demonstrator" models.

Vauxhall had been waiting long to get its feet under the fleet table so its too offered discounts of hundreds of pounds a car. And it has been that way ever since with first

one side upping the ante and then the other.

No official figures are available for market shares in the fleet business. But sources suggest that Ford had 50 per cent until two years ago, now down to about 40 per cent, compared with Vauxhall's fast increasing 20 per cent.

One big fleet executive said: "It's a bloody battlefield with nobody taking any prisoners. They've thrown away the rule book on business etiquette. Some of the salesmen who come here are nervous wrecks. They say the pressure is so great to get sales they have no alternative but to get down in the mud with the competition."

Soon another contender will be knocking on their doors. On April 25 Austin Rover unveils its long-awaited medium saloon, the Montego. It will be the state-owned company's first specifically designed fleet and company model for nearly 20 years. Fleet buyers were consulted from the drawing board to its final commissioning. They were also among the first to be flown to the south of France to test drive it last month.

Austin Rover has already fired the first shots by reinforcing its fleet sales department with staff "pirated" from competitors.

The industry's prolific grapevine has it that the first casualty has already bitten the dust. Ed Blatch, 58-year-old chairman of Ford Europe, surprised everyone last week by announcing his retirement after less than two years in the job.

Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Ronald Butt

Who thinks for the church?

Church and state never have and never can function in total separation from each other. Since the beginning of Christendom rulers have looked to Christianity for moral authority and basic principles in their law making and the church has upheld the power of the state, often involving itself in political actions.

Any idea that "Render unto Caesar" could ever imply ecclesiastical indifference to the behaviour of the state is, in the light of history, sheer nonsense. Yet if the state has taken much of its morality from the church, the church has also often tolerated and tacitly approved many actions by the state which we would think un-Christian. What Christian cleric spoke out in principle or preached against the fearful torments once inflicted on heretics and traitors? Or why were the churches so late in preaching against slavery imported from Africa to America and more on projecting Christianity as a social gospel, perhaps in compensation for the difficulty they have in conveying the amorphous theology of today to their rank-and-file convincingly. This, however, leads them into fields so specialized and technical as to be often beyond their professional competence.

But today this does not take the form of obedience to government but consists rather in an acceptance of the political morality of those who have been the dominant opinion-formers in a now largely non-Christian society. They concentrate more and more on projecting Christianity as a social gospel, perhaps in compensation for the difficulty they have in conveying the amorphous theology of today to their rank-and-file convincingly. This, however, leads them into fields so specialized and technical as to be often beyond their professional competence.

The result is that the churches become mouth-pieces of committees whose members, in one way or another, do claim such expertise, and who draft reports to which episcopal and other forewords seem to give some kind of authority. This would not matter if these reports were aids to understanding setting out a social problem to which it was plainly right for Christians to address their minds, and giving a reasonably balanced account of ways of approaching it. But that is not what happens. The committees tend to be politically oriented left-of-centre and are overwhelmingly governed by the prevailing intellectual winds which, until recently, have been those called "progressive" though the winds could be changing.

When bishops pronounce on unemployment, or on the management of the economy, their approach is almost always opposed to the economic policies of the present government. When church committees speak on what they like to call "racism" it is to describe this as something like the ultimate evil, which is to be pinned wholly on white society or the police. When they speak about social welfare, it is to assume that the well-being of most people, as well as the poor, must involve their dependence on

services run by the state and paid for by general taxation. Anything outside this intellectual complex is a no-go area.

It is too this state of affairs that a collection of essays published today under the title *The Kindness that Kills* is addressed. It is written by Christian economists, sociologists and clerics who analyse about 24 "church" publications on social questions and find them (in the words of Dr Digby Anderson and Lord Harris of High Cross in their introduction) to be "ignorant, one-sided and addicted to secular fashion."

What matters most, perhaps, is the technical ignorance and political prejudice which vitiates so much of the approved social gospel, and it is in exposing these that this book is most valuable. A Christian should be concerned with unemployment but is wrong to assume that part of his religion's revelations is that the Keynesian school have the certain answer to it. Likewise, racial friendliness is more harmed than helped by the provocative and inaccurate analyses of "racism" which have been a staple of so many "Christian" pronouncements.

Two essays in the book destroy the bogus statistical arguments and selective reasoning often used to bedevil this subject. Other essays defend capitalism from the charge that, by its competitiveness, it is non-Christian, and assail the belief that there is a higher wisdom and beneficence in governments and small groups of intelligent people which equips them to organize the welfare of the majority. The result of political welfare is rather to induce dependence and helplessness when it is so pervasive.

Yet reading some of the essays I was nagged by doubt on one point. Lord Harris describes the "true play of the free market place" as the ability of the free society (including bishops) to do otherwise than exact the maximum return for their services in other words, to give. That is right. Yet I sometimes felt I discerned the platonic idea that if only a pure market economy existed we should have a system of perfect social justice. I do not think we should, since all systems are fallible.

A largely free market economy with the community looking after those who cannot ensure their own basic well-being is as good a social environment for Christianity as any humanity has experienced. But between the lines of some of these essays, it is almost as though the chief value of Christianity is seen as its capacity to give moral authority to the Absolute of the market. That cannot be the right way round. It is probably not even what they really think. But in rightly censuring the clerical fashion which has so superficially equated Christianity with the clichés of socialism, they ought to be very careful not to seem to fall into a corresponding heresy on their side of the political divide.

*Edited by Bigby Anderson, published by SPCK, £3.95.

Paul Jennings

Chocolates, ices, doorsteps...

We seem to be approaching a time when there are more drama award ceremonies, with much solemn opening of stiff cracking envelopes, than there is actual drama, either on television or in the live theatre. The fact that television itself, when it is not showing such awards, is showing more and more highlights of tomorrow's television and less and less real material tonight, seems to be part of the same trend, in which critics lead secure lives than writers, commentators than footballers, miners (or any other union) leaders than miners (or any other workers). Sidelines, not front lines.

Pessimists might see this as some sort of decline into post-imperial, Alexandrian or Byzantine stagnation in Robert Graves's words, "The thundering text, the snivelling commentary." But to do this would be to overlook another fact which would be obvious to a visitor from another culture. The awards are becoming a vibrant and living art-form in themselves.

One way of proving this is to look at the vocabulary available for this new aspect of our theatre. You often read, in great big fat, respectfully reviewed books about Our Time and Where It's At (i.e. America), how the thin stream of classical English is being constantly revitalized by rich additions of New York Jewish, Irish, West Indian, Indian and countless other idioms. There is renewal from the constant inventions of sub-cultures, such as Citizens' (basically, truck-driving Citizens) Radio; who would not prefer, for instance, "motion lotion" to mere petrol?

There is absolutely no reason, at least in the British theatre awards field, to envy an American in-group vocabulary so rich that *Variety* magazine recently felt compelled to print a glossary for its provincial readers: *ozoner*, an open-air cinema, because of that rare constituent of the atmosphere (as opposed to *handup*, obviously a cinema with a roof; *chapskicky*, a martial-arts film; *oater*, a western (from the horses' diet)....

Consider, for instance ● *Barjumper*. A play that began in a pub, e.g. the King's Head, and subsequently transferred to the West End. (See also *Pubberoo*.) ● *Cambium*. Any person who comes to the award ceremony and occupies a seat without actually receiving anything himself or herself. Usually a relation or dependant of some recipient.

● *Doorstep*. The physical award itself, generally a hideous structure some nine inches high, made of some heavy metal.

● *Fanchair*. The short, interrupted quasi-fanfare by an invisible orchestra which is played as the recipient rises among the "audience" to walk to the stage. "Chair" is thought to be a reference to the musical-chairs way the music stops so abruptly.

● *Flapperoo*. Revival of a Twenties or Thirties musical. ● *Glaze*. The fixed smile worn by the winners of third and second nominations as they stand on the stage after their envelopes have been opened, waiting for the winner to be announced.

● *Jalopies*. Any extended TV serial noted for the accuracy of its research into the early years of this century with hobbie skirts, cloche hats, taudelantes, Edwardian croquet parties, etc. and of course vintage cars and jalopies.

● *Mamadrasm*. Any play with an all-female cast, written by a woman, about the problem of being a woman.

● *Missex*. The anonymous starlet in white (or sometimes black) sheath dress who sometimes brings on the envelopes (but see *Postman and Speaker*).

● *Postman*. The actor, otherwise quite unconnected with the proceedings, who brings in the envelope containing the winners' names and, after a brief conversation with the other actor who is to open it, is done by a princess, hands it over.

● *Prewarder*. Another term for Flapperoo, q.v.

● *Pubberoo*. Another term for barjumper, q.v.

● *Rockbuster*. Any work by Andrew Lloyd Webber, or any other composer, who brings in the envelope containing the winners' names and, after a brief conversation with the other actor who is to open it, is done by a princess, hands it over.

● *Satcat*. The English actor who has made it on Broadway and whose message, relayed by satellite, is shown on a large screen, as he regains his ability to be with them all tonight on this great occasion.

● *Scorer*. An award winning composer.

● *Sirble*. The rambling speech made by a theatre knight for some supernumerary award announced after the official ones are over. Or *Sirblurb*.

● *Speakerine*. Not (as in France) a *Missex* (q.v.), who gets to say a few words, such as announcing who is to make the next announcement.

● *Sympo*. An award-winning play in which the sympathies of the audience are engaged from the outset by having the chief character suffering from some major disability such as blindness, elephant skin, paraplegia etc.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

OFF TARGET

The decisions made by today's meeting of the national executive of the miners' union will be of crucial importance for the future of the union and perhaps of the coal industry itself. If the internal wounds inflicted by a dispute pursued in contempt of the interests and the wishes of most members are not healed, the union may begin to disintegrate. Only a ballot of the entire membership, not the second-hand verdict of a delegate conference, can conclusively determine what the union wants. Nothing else can resolve the conflicts between miner and miner in the regions which have voted to continue working.

There is always a temptation for the organizers of a strike like this, rendered partially ineffective by the failure to carry large numbers of members along, to hope that events will produce an issue that welds the union into a united fighting force. A vote for a delegate conference today would in effect be a vote to go on waiting for something to turn up. In the meantime conflicts on the picket-lines (and behind the lines, in the reported victimization of individuals through their homes and property) make deeper division seem a far more probable prospect than unity.

The principal something that the union leaders have been hoping would turn up - once it became apparent that flying pickets were not going to secure a quick victory this time - has been for the police to use such rough tactics that other miners, and the wider Labour movement, would begin to see the dispute in the same apocalyptic terms of constitutional confrontation as Mr Scargill professes to. This motive weighed at least as much as genuine concern in the pressure for a Commons debate on police tactics.

Tuesday's debate only showed how overblown the issue had become. Considering the sensitivity and very large scale of the operation, the alleged affronts to civil liberty catalogued by Mr Gerald Kaufman and his colleagues amounted to rather little.

Parliament is not the forum for the detailed presentation and examination of evidence of individual cases, and in the confusion of a near-riot facts may not be easy to establish in any case. But the Kaufman dossier seems unlikely to create a very heavy run on the courts and the Police Complaints Board - where all serious allegations should be taken for close testing. Even in such notorious cases as the Dafford Tunnel affair (which has significantly not been repeated) there is an important conflict of evidence.

It is clear that the police have been using tactics different at least in degree from those employed before in similar situations - rightly so, since the tactics of earlier years often failed to safeguard rights of individuals to go their way unmolested by picketing that made more use of muscle than argument. The police have evidently made wide use of their rights (rather uncertainly circumscribed) to act in anticipation of criminal disorders. Some miners' accounts of police questioning, if true, indicate that the concepts of disorder and political dissent may have become blurred in some officers' minds. The use of plain-clothes police, legitimate if strictly controlled, created an obvious risk of charges of provocation. In the urgent task of coping with large and mobile groups of men clearly prepared to use force to prevent their fellow-unionists going to work, it would be surprising if some policemen had not made some errors of judgment.

All such errors deserve full investigation. Since a gross misjudgment would play into the hands of the propagandists, the police have every reason to avoid them. But the task of protecting citizens from intimidation is of the highest importance. The police are fully justified in pursuing it with vigour, and those who seek to obstruct it by exaggerating the

evidence of error are endangering social order for the sake of political advantage. It has always been a hard left objective to undermine society's confidence in the police.

A Commons debate, however unpromising, usually helps to clarify the essential issues. Mr Kaufman handsomely conceded on Tuesday that workers had a right to police protection against forcible attempts to stop them going to work, and even referred to local gratitude to the police in Nottinghamshire. Pressed by Mr Brittan with the obvious question whether a picket of several thousand could be anything but intimidatory, he said that that was a matter for the courts (so it is, but the police have to act here and now), and fell back on commiserating with the police for the "intolerable dilemma" they had been put in because employers had failed to use the civil powers against secondary picketing given them in 1980. But the 1980 Act was designed not to replace the criminal law but to supplement it: bullying at the factory gate, and the threat of bullying, are matters for the criminal law, as they always have been.

Such diversions marked the Opposition's attack whenever it broadened out from individual instances. A debate on such a narrowly-selected issue was bound to create a diversionary impression in relation to an event with such wide political and economic implications. Both front benches have been reluctant to throw the wider implications before the House in a major debate. With the 1974 "Plan for Coal" and its closure proposals behind it, and dissemination on the back benches about respect for "anti-union" laws, Labour would be on weak ground in such a debate. But the Commons should have something to say about a dispute of this importance: time should be found for a full-dress debate as soon as possible after Easter.

LIBERATION CITY

The pace of change in the City of London, the cascade of new financial links leading to new financial services, is now so frenetic as to bemuse observers beyond the hitherto arcane world of money markets, dealers and middlemen. But even by recent standards, two announcements yesterday stand out as pointers to the future.

The planned merger of Mr Jacob Rothschild's rapidly assembled banking, broking and dealing empire with the life assurance group built up by Mr Mark Weinberg brings together two of the most respected financial entrepreneurs in Britain. It would create, from small beginnings, a financial conglomerate valued at more than the Midland Bank and on a scale to compete with American and Japanese firms once seen as juggernauts about to engulf the traditionally fragmented British financial service industry.

Quite different, though with equally far-reaching potential, is a new system announced by a leading stockbroker that will allow its private clients to order stocks and shares by pressing buttons on a Prestel machine linked to their firewire television. Once Stock Exchange rules permit, there seems little doubt

that deals, and even payment, might be effected electronically.

Most of the big street banks have forged links with stockbrokers and stockjobbers within the past few weeks. In another part of the forest, a leading building society manager has forecast that removing restrictions from the societies' activities will lead to a shrinkage in their numbers from 200 to ten within a decade.

Three factors lie behind all these changes: competition, enhanced by the lessening of tax discrimination; the breaking up of artificial restrictive practices, most notably through the reforms agreed by the Stock Exchange and the Government last summer; and the exponential spread of electronic communication, which has contributed to spectacular growth in worldwide financial markets.

As these barriers break down, the City is trying to catch up a generation within a few years. Although North America and Japan provide some models, their financial service industries face rapid change too and there are as many visions of the future structure of the industry and its services, from the worldwide electronic market to the high

street outlet, as there are would-be participants.

In this heady atmosphere of excitement and experiment, there will certainly be mistakes and mismatches, possibly failures and scandals. But it would be quite wrong for doubters to compare what is happening now with the state of random takeovers, speculation and over-trading that led to near disaster in the early seventies.

Today, financial professionals are trying to create new industrial structures, geared to the new needs of companies and individual investors and to the new techniques. They are not simply manipulating money. Those who merely use the services should now try to understand the import of these changes. The concept of financial services as mere profitable adjuncts to the real economy, hedged about with restrictions, to serve and protect industry and investors, should give way to the recognition that British financial services make up an industry in their own right, a fast-growing industry vital to employment and the trade balance and one which is currently showing more than any other the liberating effect of demolishing barriers to free competition.

WITH A WAR ON HIS MIND

The state visit of the Amir of Bahrain to this country is not likely to arouse either the same controversy or the same anxiety as did the Queen's state visit to Jordan. Actually there is no reason to suppose that the Queen was any less safe in Jordan than the Amir is here: he is certainly as much a potential target for terrorists as she is, and one cannot unfortunately claim that London has been an especially safe city for Arab visitors in recent years. But at least one can still say that a guest coming here from the Persian Gulf (or the Arabian Gulf, as the Amir would no doubt prefer us to call it) is coming to a relatively less dangerous part of the world than the one he leaves behind.

As to controversy, while Bahrain is an Arab state and theoretically a party to the conflict with Israel, it has never been involved in any actual fighting, nor has it advocated an intransigent or extremist Arab approach. In his speech at Number Ten yesterday the Amir did refer to the "continuing conflict between Palestinian and Israeli", from which he alleged, somewhat implausibly, that "all other such events" in the region had stemmed.

He made no public reference, unlike Mrs Thatcher, to another conflict which surely concerns him more directly, and which can hardly be said to stem from the Palestinian problem: the war

between Iraq and Iran. It is understood, however, that much of their private discussion earlier had been concerned with it.

Bahrain has every reason to feel threatened by Iran. The late Shah of that country actually claimed the island as Iranian territory, and was only with difficulty persuaded to recognize its independence in 1971. After the revolution in Iran some nationalist clerics attempted to revive the claim. They were not supported by Ayatollah Khomeini, whose expansionism is of a religious-ideological rather than a national-irredentist variety. But Bahrain is hardly less vulnerable on those grounds. In common with other Muslim monarchs, the Amir stands accused by the Ayatollah's propaganda of the same crimes as the late Shah himself: corruption, despotism, over-complaisance towards Western powers (such as Britain) which are depicted as despoilers of the Muslim world.

Moreover, the Amir is a follower of Sunni Islam and belongs to a dynasty originating on the mainland of Arabia, while the indigenous majority on the island - whose situation could be roughly compared to that of the native English a hundred years or so after the Norman conquest - belong, like Ayatollah Khomeini, to the Shia.

Finally, Bahrain would clearly be very vulnerable in the event

of any extension of hostilities to the lower Gulf. It is for that reason that she has joined with the five Arab monarchies of the south-western shore in the Gulf Co-operation Council.

Understandably in all these circumstances, the Amir has joined his voice to those (including France and the United States) urging Britain to be more restrictive in its export policy towards Iran. Indeed, the official British line that we supply only "non-lethal" materials to both belligerents sounds increasingly hypocritical. If one supplies spare parts for weapons, the parts may not be lethal but they enable a lethal weapon to work. Nor can we hide behind a doctrine of honouring contracts: those contracts were signed with a different regime in very different circumstances, and contracts did not stop us from refusing spare parts to Israel in 1973, even though it was not Israel that had initiated hostilities on that occasion.

It has been revealed that a pesticide we were exporting to Iraq can be, and probably has been, used as a raw material for the manufacture of chemical weapons. Clearly, if we are sincere about wishing to limit the horror of this war and to bring it as soon as possible to an end, we need to be much more careful about the possible uses of any material we export to either belligerent.

Pits and police - a better way

From Mr J. R. J. Palmer

Sir, May I express my surprise at the naive manner in which each side has handled the dispute between the Kent miners and the police who turned them back at the Kent border.

As for the miners' side, a token miner could, and in my view should, have said: "Officer, I am going about my lawful business. Your privilege is either to charge me or not to do so. If you do not charge me I shall now continue with my journey."

This would either have solved the problem on the spot, or it would have brought the matter before the correct forum, which is the criminal court. It would have raised the fundamental issue as to whether the sanctions open to the police are limited to prosecution, trial and sentence on conviction, or whether physical restraint is an option open to them, bearing in mind that the actions of the miners were not overtly illegal at that stage to the extent that they justified prosecution.

The court would then have been called upon to exercise one of its principal functions, the establishment of the dividing line between the right of an individual to do something and the power of the state to stop him.

The police have acted with similar lack of foresight, in that they could have waited until the Kent miners reached, say, the borders of Nottinghamshire, when the intentions of the men of Kent would have been far more difficult for them to refute and the evidence of them acting in concert would have assisted in establishing conspiracy to commit a criminal act.

The police would have thus avoided the present nagging fear that one's travel arrangements are ultimately subject to the good will of the chief constable, that the police are on a political foray to see how far they can push their powers without arousing an unacceptable level of public spite, and the widespread belief that the police are using the present unhappy situation to practise large-scale crowd and population movement control with live targets.

An Englishman surely has the right to do whatever he wants provided that there is no law to stop him. I do not think that this right should be subject to the present doubts.

To have fought out this issue in the courts would have had the additional advantage that it would have underlined the ability of the English case law system to deal immediately and flexibly with new situations. The present state of affairs stresses its weakness in that it cannot pronounce on such matters unless called on by the parties to do so.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. J. PALMER,
32 Royce Road,
Alwalton,
Peterborough,
Cambridgeshire,
April 10.

VAT on building

From the Bishop of London and the First Estates Commissioner

Sir, We write to associate ourselves, from the point of view of the churches, with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu's letter to you (April 6) about the imposition of VAT on building alterations and extensions. The churches have in their care thousands of buildings, a great number of them important to the national heritage, the burden of maintenance of which falls mainly on the generosity of committed individuals. The proposed change in the VAT regime will cost the churches several million pounds a year.

It is not easy for voluntary bodies to raise the substantial sums already required to maintain, repair and as necessary extend, the buildings entrusted to them and they have many other calls on their resources. This impost will make the task even harder, and the work of the churches is bound to suffer.

In the interests both of the churches' work and of the national heritage we urge the Government to reconsider this matter. Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM LONDON (Chairman, Churches Main Committee),
DOUGLAS LOVELOCK (First Church Estates Commissioner),
The Churches Main Committee,
Fielden House,
Little Colston Street,
Westminster, SW1,
April 6.

Soviet symbolism

From Mr Adrian Room

Sir, Your Moscow Correspondent, Richard Owen, says ("Letter from Moscow", March 30) the hard-core *Berizka* shops have "an odd choice of name", meaning literally "little birch tree".

The birch has long been traditionally regarded as almost a national emblem in Russia, much as the oak has in England. The young birch, too, when coming into leaf in spring is also regarded as symbolising the ideal Russian girl, personifying her purity, beauty and grace. Hence the formation of the "*Berizka*" song-and-dance ensemble in 1948.

The Russians therefore like to feel that their *Berizka* shops offer the best of things Russian, or the best of Russian services, to visiting foreigners! Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN ROOM,
173 The Causeway,
Petersfield,
Hampshire,
March 30.

Worrying US aims in Central America

From Dr Robert McGeehan

Sir, What an unfortunate coincidence that your timely leader (April 10) rejecting the moral equivalence of the superpowers appeared on the same day that the front page of *The Times* reported the advance refusal of the United States to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in any case involving Central America.

The widespread public impression that the policies of the Reagan Administration constitute a danger to international peace is not solely attributable to the effects of a bad press. While in part the product of biased and irresponsible media coverage, the Administration's reputation is also related to its preoccupation with the global challenge of Soviet imperialism - and its willingness to take strong measures against countries thought to be Russian proxies.

The task of providing relevant facts to explain American policies is being met by the United States Information Service and by forthright refutations of the moral equivalence thesis such as Ambassador Kirkpatrick's recent address at Chatham House. But only the American Government can restrain the rhetorical excesses which have been so counterproductive and only the President and his advisers can veto such ill-conceived suggestions as result in today's headline that Washington is taking a holiday from the unwelcome restraints of international law.

With proclamations like this, it is not mysterious why there should have developed the profound British distrust of American foreign policy which is currently of such acute concern to all supporters of the Atlantic Alliance.

Responsible critics of the United States have a duty to avoid superficial and inaccurate conclusions equating East and West, but "our" superpower might be better advised to conduct its security policies in less embarrassing ways than the advance renunciation of the World Court. The substance is defensible; it is the style that hurts. Yours faithfully,
ROBERT MCGEEHAN,
University of Southern California,
School of International Relations
(United Kingdom Program),
9 St James's Square, SW1,
April 10.

From the Chairman of the Nicaragua Emergency Committee and others

Sir, We formed the Nicaragua Emergency Committee in January to show our concern for Nicaragua and to appeal for practical help and understanding for a small nation

Police machine guns

From Mr G. H. Whitton

Sir, With all the heat being generated at the moment on the subject of British police being armed with miniature sub-machine guns, may I inject a crude commercial note and ask why, if it is accepted that the police should have such weapons, a choice has apparently been made of a German weapon, without reference to the only British manufacturer of such weapons?

This firm makes a directly comparable competitor to the German one, also specially shortened for such use as an embassy guard, at approximately half the price of the one chosen for the police. At no stage, despite selling a great many of our other guns to police units in this country, were we even given a chance to demonstrate our weapon.

The Tisdall appeal

From the Provost of King's College, Cambridge

Sir, The Lord Chief Justice is reported as having said, in refusing Miss Sarah Tisdall leave to appeal: "People who believe in obeying the law only when it does not conflict with their interests must be reminded that they become liable to prosecution and punishment in the shape of a prison sentence."

Miss Tisdall's action was prompted not by her interests but by her convictions. It is an important distinction. Her motives do not alter the fact that she broke the law, nor that she should be penalized for it. It may, however, well affect one's view of what penalty is appropriate. It was against her sentence that Miss Tisdall was appealing. It seems that the Lord Chief Justice has not understood the issue that was before him.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAWSON,
General Secretary,
Professional Association of Teachers,
99 Friar Gate,
Derby,
April 10.

Fears for the O level

From Professor C. B. Cox and others

Sir, The time is fast approaching when Sir Keith Joseph will make a final and irreversible decision on whether the GCE O level and the CSE should be merged into one common examination. We are concerned about the effect this is likely to have on higher education. Many specialist teachers in schools are worried about how far the new examination will satisfy the needs of high-flyers.

In many subjects, particularly mathematics, sciences and languages, high standards at O level are the essential grounding of A-level work. A merging of O level with CSE could mean that sixth-form studies will have to include material now taught at O level. The consequence would be a decline in A-level performance; this would create problems for universities and polytechnics. A common 16-plus examination might therefore make a four-year degree necessary, if British standards are to be accepted in the EEC and the international academic community; but it seems unlikely that

which is making a serious effort to break with the humiliation and exploitation of a 45-year dictatorship.

Though beset by difficulties, the Nicaraguans have made important advances in health and education, as even Dr Kissinger's commission has recognized. We were encouraged by the amnesty measures for political opponents which were announced by the Sandinista government in December last year and we applaud their intention to hold elections in November.

We condemn the continuing attacks against Nicaragua made by groups of counter-revolutionaries - the so-called "contras" - operating freely from the territory of neighbouring countries and we deplore the Reagan Administration's policy of giving them arms, money and training as a way of "containing" the Sandinista revolution.

In 1983, the "contras" killed 994 people in Nicaragua, many of them civilians. They have now mined Nicaragua's ports in an attempt to halt the export of the coffee which provides a lifeline in foreign exchange. These attempts at destabilization have polarised Nicaraguan society, but they have not succeeded in forcing the government to abandon its commitment to reconciliation and more open political debate.

Neither the "contras" nor the Reagan Administration have anything positive to offer the Nicaraguans in terms of the "political pluralism, freedom of expression, the maintenance of an independent system of justice and the right of the people to choose their destiny in free elections without repression, coercion or foreign manipulation" which the Kissinger commission describes as essential to the "vitality of the inter-American system".

We welcome the decision of the British Government to reopen a diplomatic mission in Nicaragua. We hope that the contact that this will bring with the realities of everyday life in Nicaragua will prompt a reassessment of British policy towards Nicaragua and Central America as a whole, placing more emphasis on development, human rights and peace than on the obsessions of superpower rivalry.

Yours faithfully,
SALMAN RUSHDIE,
Chairman,
Nicaragua Emergency Committee,
NEIL KINLOCK,
DAVID STEEL,
MARK WOLFSON,
KENNETH GREY,
J. S. BOOTH,
CLUBBORN,
Nicaragua Emergency Committee,
9 Poland Street, W1,
March 28.

The above whinge is not a commercial one: 12 guns does not mean anything to a manufacturer who sells thousands a year; it is simply that I find it rather depressing that even the police should go straight to Germany when there is a better home-grown equivalent.

I quite understand their buying BMW motor cycles since, alas, there is no British competitor. However, guns are one of the few things that we can and do still make better than our German allies.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. H. WHITTON, Chairman,
Sterling Armament Company Limited,
Sterling Works,
Dagenham,
Essex,
April 5.

New pay talks principle

From the General Secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers

Sir, I refer to your report (April 6) concerning current salary negotiations between teachers. As you quite rightly state, the refusal of the management side to go to arbitration arises from the rejection by the teachers' side of a demand that they lower their claim to a particular figure.

We have here a completely new principle introduced into negotiations between employer and employee. The local education authorities are demanding the right not only to name the salary they wish to offer, but also the figure for the teachers' claim. If they were allowed to get away with it there would hardly seem any need for the Burnham committee ever to meet again.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAWSON,
General Secretary,
Professional Association of Teachers,
99 Friar Gate,
Derby,
April 5.

money would be found in the immediate future for such a degree. It is nothing less than the abolition of the O level that is now contemplated. Those officials, educationists and teachers who are already talking publicly as though a decision in favour of a common examination were a foregone conclusion should know that many academics do not relish this prospect. Whatever else he may decide, we urge Sir Keith to preserve the one universally respected certificate of intellectual attainment that most people can still hope to achieve.

Yours faithfully,
C. BRIAN COX,
NIGEL ASSFORD,
NORMAN BARRY,
BELOFF,
GRAHAM DAWSON,
R. S. FERNES,
NORMAN GASH,
JULIUS GOULD,
DAVID HEALD,
R. V. JONES,
D. J. LEWIS,
J. J. RICHARDSON,
HUGH SETON,
WATSON,
ALEXANDER H. SHAND,
MICHAEL TURNER,
K. W. WATKINS,
c/o 20 Park Gates Drive,
Cheadle Hulme,
Stockport,
Cheshire,
March 29.

A green memory of Wellington

From the Duke of Wellington

Sir, This year marks the 170th anniversary of the last battle to take place in the Peninsular War, the so-called "Sortie de Bayonne", and my wife and I have been invited to Bayonne and Biarritz from April 13 to 15 to commemorate the event and celebrate 170 years of Franco-British friendship in that hospitable region.

When the first Duke of Wellington, at the head of an Allied army of British, German, Portuguese and Spanish troops, crossed into southern France in 1813, he invested the citadel of Bayonne, but did not take it. On the night of April 14/15, 1814, the garrison broke out, attacked the besiegers and a fierce engagement took place, with over 800 casualties on each side. Both the French and the Allies fought with great bravery, skill and chivalry.

There is a marble monument to the British and German dead in the former Anglican Church at Biarritz and a monument to the French dead on the hills overlooking Bayonne. There are also two cemeteries in quiet, wooded spots, one for the officers of the Coldstream Guards and the Third (Scots) Guards.

Every year the Souvenir Français organises a ceremony of commemoration at which French and British together remember the dead and celebrate the bravery of their ancestors. Sadly, however, both cemeteries are falling into ruin because of a lack of adequate financial support for their maintenance.

On the initiative of Rear-Admiral C. D. Howard-Johnston a group of local French and British well-wishers have formed the Wellington Memorial Association to raise funds for this purpose. Thanks to an anonymous donation and the help of the French Army the thickets of vegetation have been cut back and fallen and broken tombstones repaired.

It is in support of this important fund-raising effort that the 170th anniversary of the battle will be celebrated with special *Acet* this year by the attendance of a detachment from HMS Jupiter, a visiting British frigate, a Royal Marines band, and the participation of the French Armed Forces and the civic authorities and people of Bayonne and Biarritz.

I beg to remain Sir, your most obedient servant,
WELLINGTON,
Stratfield Saye House,
Berkshire,
April 5.

Plea for Rudolf Hess

From Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Salmon

Sir, I hold no brief for the Nazis, who caused me, like thousands of others, to waste 6½ years of my life. Nevertheless, Hess was the least objectionable of the top echelon of the Nazi Party.

His flight to Britain was, by any standards, an act of outstanding personal courage. He did at least make an effort, however futile, to end the war with the West and he was not a German during the worst Nazi excesses.

For this reason, presumably, he was spared the fate of Ribbentrop and others. Instead we and our Allies have kept this now crazed old man - 90 next month - in prison since 1941, latterly in virtual solitary confinement.

The Foreign Office admits officially that the "British Government has for years held the view that Hess should be released immediately on humanitarian grounds". Why, then, is he still in Spandau? Because, we are told, the Russians will not agree to his release and, according to the Foreign Office, "to release him, unilaterally would be to break an international obligation".

What hypocrisy! In how many instances since Potsdam has Russia breached international obligations? What about the Berlin Wall, the Helsinki Agreement on human rights: what about Cuba, Angola, Afghanistan?

Churchill wrote in 1950 (*The Second World War*, vol 3, p49) "... I am glad not to be responsible for the way in which Hess has been and is being treated. Whatever may be the moral guilt of a German who stood near to Hitler, Hess had, in my view, atoned for this by his completely devoted and frantic desire of humane benevolence. He... had of something of the quality of an envoy. He was a medical and not a criminal case, and should be so regarded. What would Churchill feel 34 years later?

Yours faithfully,
F. R. SALMON,
Glazebrook,
Eardisley,
Leominster,
Herefordshire,
April 5.

However, if we may believe Colleen McCullough, Australian cocks exhibited more of the stuff of Don Giovanni. "The chook yard was huge, and held four roosters and upwards of forty hens." (*The Thorn Birds*, part 3).

An anonymous Latin poem suggests that even 15 wives would not strain this virile bird's capacity. *Dandae gallo cuique sunt Quindecim uxores: Maledictus ille sit, Qui dat pauciores!*

Yours sincerely,
H. H. HUXLEY,
12 Went Close,
Cambridge,
April 7.

THE ARTS

Theatre

Melancholy alone is not enough

The Merchant of Venice
Stratford

Having shed a memorable gloom over *Twelfth Night* at the opening of last year's Stratford season, John Caird now returns to work with a will and offers a positively sepulchral *Merchant of Venice*.

Working with his regular partners, Ulitz (design) and Ilona Sekacz (music), Mr Caird first signals what lies in store for the play's two environments to a single setting. Walled and roofed with dark red curtains, the stage presents two identical pipe organs, garlanded and pillared in tarnished gilt, heralding the night's festivities with growling ominous sonorities. Simultaneously the eye takes in the three caskets, pillar-box sized sarcophagi, each suspended aloft on high-tech platforms which are cantilevered down to various positions, including floor level for the Belmont scenes.

It certainly makes a change from the usual contrast between the mercantile life of the Rialto and Portia's fairy-tale estate. But that is all you can claim for it. Contrast of some kind is written into the imagery of the play, and besides eliminating that element apart from the modest changes of trucking the organs about, all this design suggests is a musty chapel of repose equally remote from the worlds of money and romance.

Nothing in the playing style supports this eccentric staging. In the case of *Twelfth Night*, Mr Caird had a genuine melancholy vision of the play. In the present case, the comedy simply unravels on a level of dullness and mediocrity such as I have seldom witnessed at this address. The Venetian blades are an interchangeable group of

bespangled youths among whom Adam Barcham's Bassanio distinguishes himself only by having more to say. He transmits generalized embarrassment with Christopher Ravenscroft's incessantly smiling Antonio; generalized ardour and noble sentiment in company with Portia. His story unfolds as in a folk tale with no examination of the moral contradictions and personal background that colour the text.

Again and again, it seems that the production is taking things as they come, without any long-range strategy. If Launcelot Gobbo starts getting tedious, Brian Parr peps him up with a joke female voice, or gallops over the set as if on a runaway horse. James Simmons's Gratiano likewise throws in a bit of Venetian swagger whenever his turn comes round, and otherwise subsides into anonymity in the semi-circular groupings.

Worst among the principals is Frances Tomelty's Portia, a confident, insensitive bachelor girl who begins by making gleefully malicious fun of her suitors, and finally takes vengeful pleasure in making Bassanio squirm over the lost ring. Anything less like a woman in love or a girl reluctantly bound to the will of a dead father it would be hard to imagine.

The production adds to the distortion in the Morocco scene where Portia, after triumphantly declaring "Let all of his complexion choose me so", goes out affectionately, arm in arm with her black Nerissa (Josette Simon).

The one interesting lead performance comes from Ian McDiarmid, who tackles Shylock head-on as an unsympathetic figure. As in his *Henry V* Chorus, he makes his decision clear from the outset: coming downstage, in true villainous style, to inform the listeners of



Master of the hypocritical ruse: Ian McDiarmid's head-on approach to the unsympathetic Shylock, with Christopher Ravenscroft's Antonio

his revengeful intentions. Thereafter, you are obliged to view all his giggling courtesies, rabbinical eloquence and legal precision as a hypocritical ruse. He would have acted as he did even if Jessica had never run away from home.

As often with this actor, he shows you what he intends to do and then goes on to discover all kinds of variations within the given outline. Among the main surprises are the intensities of passion he achieves in

the scene with Sebastian Shaw's sadistically impassive Tubal - flinging himself across the stage in ecstasies of despair and jubilation at the conflicting news of Jessica's prodigality and Antonio's losses.

He also interrupts this scene for an extraordinary breakdown of wordless grief. The trial lacks a climax; his features do not register the full enormity of the shock when Portia halts the hand with the knife; but his subsequent broken collapse and

private, businesslike exit - again shutting himself off from the Christian world - are extremely impressive.

Otherwise, there is little to report beyond a winningly mischievous Jessica from Amanda Root, and a mincing Arragon from Martin Jacobs, somewhat hampered by a costume suggesting a bright purple Gruyère cheese. The verse speaking, in this of all plays, is startlingly unmusical.

Irving Wardle

Dance

Catching strangeness and pity

Metamorphosis
Sadler's Wells

To follow David Bintley's ballet through all its many-faceted detail you probably need to know beforehand what the main point is, but, for those who have forgotten or never read Kafka's horrifying story, the first sentence, quoted in the programme with one short paragraph of exposition, should be quite enough.

Those who do remember Kafka's *Metamorphosis* are probably wondering how on earth one makes a ballet from the story of a man who woke to find himself transformed into an insect. The answer is, first, by changing the focus from Gregor Samsa's reactions to those of his family, and secondly by making a free version of the incidents. Since horror needs a background of normality, we first see Gregor before the transfiguration, and Bintley adds a surprise ending too. Other incidents are transposed to suit the dramatic needs; the lodger is in residence from the start, for instance, and he rather than the insect becomes the object of the father's inarticulate rage with a broom.

Bintley treats the subject as a black farce, and to match that line Mike Becker's setting (after a prologue in a steep old-fashioned middle European street) provides the run-down Samsa home with as many doors as ever Feydeau made use of. The other collaborator in the enterprise, Peter McGowan, has written a score that sustains both the detail of each episode and the shape of the whole with powerful dramatic music. Composed for a small symphony orchestra with saxophones replacing clarinets, it draws freely on both popular and serious styles of this century.

Farce can be more painful than tragedy because it relates more to our own lives, and the



Convincing hints of forthcoming transformation: Grahame Lustig as Gregor Samsa

family's reactions to the horror hidden away in Gregor's room are acutely wounding. Never more so than when normality almost returns and little Grete performs a half-seductive dance with a handkerchief to amuse the lodger and her parents.

Leanne Benjamin as Grete has her first created role and scores a great success. Bintley makes the most of her expressive face and also finds marvelously ingenious ways to make her slightly flamboyant feet evocative of character and emotion.

She has probably the biggest part, but this is essentially an ensemble work, with character revealed in relationships more than individual display. The

other members of the household match her equally: Margaret Barbieri as the mother who maintains the family's respectability, Desmond Kelly as the clumsily caring husband and father, Stephen Wicks the bossy, just very slightly flashy lodger.

Gregor, shown in the prologue as a pathetically incompetent creature, already sick, is convincingly played by Grahame Lustig, who hints eerily at the coming transformation as he gets ready for bed. How well Bintley's ballet will wear remains to be seen, but it catches the strangeness of its model, and much of the pity.

John Percival

Concerts

Liturgy rediscovered by a new race

London Sinfonietta/
Zagrosek
Queen Elizabeth Hall

One is perhaps foolish to venture the claim, but Jonathan Lloyd's Mass, performed on Tuesday for the first time by the London Sinfonietta Voices, must rank among the oddest of all the numberless settings these words have received. In that respect, though, it is all of a piece with his other works, for everything I have heard of his has been at once marvellous and mystifying.

The effect is rather what you might feel if you saw an Aztec sculpture lying in the gutter in Oxford Street: astonishment,

quickly followed by disbelief that the thing could possibly be genuine.

So it is here. The work is a pocket Mass in the same sense that Stravinsky's *Requiem Canticles* make what the composer described as a pocket Requiem. The text is an abbreviated transcript from a work of the past - in Stravinsky's case the Verdi Requiem, in Lloyd's the B minor Mass of Bach - rather as if most of the words on these monuments had been effaced by decades of abuse. Or, in the Lloyd, it is as if the liturgy had been rediscovered by a new race of savages.

There is a point near the start of the Credo, for instance,

where the three men singers are all booming at the bottom of their registers, in the manner of Tibetan monks, while the three women cheerily, sutter on the word "Patrem" like forest children of Papageno and Papagena.

That is not the way a mass is supposed to conduct itself, and yet it is not silly, either: the gestures are too finely prescribed, too accurate, for that. And so, where most Masses feel a sacred obligation to respond to the words with emotional fervour, architectural grandeur or a least virtuosity, Lloyd's simply and unneringly holds back. Moreover, its detachment is reinforced by so much repetition: repetition of tiny

shreds, from singers behaving like clockwork machines, and repetition of whole sections, sometimes with the addition of another layer that again conveys an impression of automatic composition.

The basic melodic ideas are so elementary that many of them might easily be off-cuts from the Bach, or just as easily not. In any event, once they are trapped within Lloyd's thoroughly drilled tissue of fragments, they revert to prehistoric simplicity and become bursts of ululation or, as the Creed peters out, gasps for breath. Lothar Zagrosek conducted an effective, memorable, puzzling premiere.

Paul Griffiths

Gulls
Shaw

In quick succession we have had deafness, blindness and autism. Now, from Australia in Bristol Express's smart touring production, Robert Hewett's *Gulls* considers brain damage. Candida Boyes's magnificent light wood set combines the cottage shared by Bill (incurable since a car crash in his teens) and his devoted sister, with a jagged beach where seagulls swoop in envious freedom.

As that suggests, the play's

honesty sometimes leaves it naive to the point of gauche. Fortunately Andy Jordan's production, though slow, offers firmly persuasive performances: Frances (Carol Burns) cracking up after years of nursing, the boy she refused, now wretchedly married on the rebound (Terence McGinty); and the garrulous old neighbour (Eve Garratt), an invaluable babysitter almost impossible to dislodge.

Above all, there is Jeffrey Chiswick's puzzled but mischievous Bill, a strong, personable man condemned to pyjamas and baby-talk, frustrating others and himself by his erratic comprehension. Sharp variations in brainpower and the gap between understanding and expression give Mr Hewett an opening he boldly exploits: using Bill as articulate commentator, warning us when old Molly is about to sound off, apologizing for wetting himself and drily muttering "Freak show time" when asked for a writing demonstration. Rages, violent sex-urges and kleptomaniac notwithstanding, he tells us the truth, and when he promises suicide "we do not doubt him."

and the business of Thinkers was to decipher it.

Her foils were two political scientists who had the temerity to mention a little matter which was bothering them - to wit, the Bomb. As the allotted hour wore on, it became clear that they were very bothered indeed, but in some mysterious way the professor was not bothered at all. If it dropped and mankind was exterminated, that would merely be "a textual event". And so to bed.

I borrowed a tape to preview this week's edition in advance. It began with an exchange

which other viewers may not have seen. "Everybody happy?" "I feel miserable. This chair's like being at the dentist." "Tip it - the back reclines." "Ah!"

Topic of the day was Post-modernism in Art. What is art? What is an artist? Can art be separated from politics? Is a painting's meaning exclusively determined by the context in which it is exhibited? Yes, said two confidently theoretical guests. No, said a less happy empirical guest, whose sentences kept tying themselves in frustrated knots.

Michael Church

Theatre in London

LSO/Abbado
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Do we need another Beethoven cycle? Yes and no: what we do not need is another mediocre Beethoven cycle, and what we desperately do need is a cycle which epitomizes what this strange generation has to say about Beethoven in the way that Toscanini did in London before the war and Klemperer did after the war.

On the evidence of Tuesday night's opening concert, Claudio Abbado is halfway there; but the results were glorious in a generalized manner without making any detailed, precise statement.

And precision - not only of

playing technique, but of idiom and of stylistic allusion - is surely one thing we can now bring to Beethoven. Now that Boris Schwarz has shown, for instance, in what detail the Violin Concerto is indebted to the French school of Kreutzer and Rodé, it emerges as one of Beethoven's most restrained and refined creations. Shlomo Mintz, aged 28, an astonishing violinist, brought a shimmering elegance to the solo part, winging his way in the slow movement cadenza with an almost inhuman control to the top of his instrument.

What went on around him, however, was more vague. Abbado's rounded gestures and broad phrasing seemed appropriate here although the string

sound had a too-ample spread which belied the concentrated intimacy of those drum taps and single notes that propel the first movement. And the slow movement's warmth could have been keener, more focused.

But the surprise came when Abbado transferred that same rounded, almost cuddly sound to the vast canvas of the "Eroica" Symphony. The playing was gorgeous, but every attack, it seemed, lacked impact: the hammer-stroke chords in the first movement development faded away at once, the

shattering chords that announce the coda were lunged at rather than hit. Except in the brilliant scherzo, there was a lack of hard-edged sound; the funeral march found its climax not in the fugue, which was oddly misty, but in the screaming triplets that crowned its climax.

It was a noble, impassioned reading, but fundamentally stodgy: the orchestral sound needs to be put through some kind of sieve if Beethoven is really to confront us.

Nicholas Kenyon

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Equities extend rally

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 6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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INDUSTRIAL GROUP	520.13 (515.37)
500 SHARE INDEX	568.38 (563.62)
EARNINGS YIELD	9.66% (9.73%)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.23% (4.26%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.76 (12.66)
ALL SHARE INDEX	524.32 (520.61)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.39% (4.42%)

[illegible]

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Weinberg and Rothschild hold a full house

It is a measure of the dramatic speed at which events are moving in the City that Charterhouse J. Rothschild, which yesterday proposed a £1 billion merger with Hambro Life Assurance, was itself formed only four months ago when the merchant bank Charterhouse Group and the investment house RIT and Northern themselves merged.

Indeed, RIT and Hambro Life had preliminary talks as long as 18 months ago. It did not then seem to make as much sense as it does now. RIT did not have the asset backing to offer Hambro Life, and Hambro Life had not got its integrated banking and portfolio management service into place, centred on the Dunbar Bank. By the beginning of this year, it was all very different. When Mr Jacob Rothschild happened to be sitting next to Mr Mark Weinberg of Hambro Life at dinner a month ago, a merger seemed to these two extraordinary spirits the most natural thing in the world.

The fact was that Mr Weinberg, one of the most restless creative individuals in the financial arena, had been casting around for some time for a way of developing Hambro Life.

It was obvious to all concerned that the link between Hambro Life and its progenitor, Hambro Bank, had outlived its usefulness to either side. The bank effectively created a vehicle for Mr Weinberg in 1972, but had gradually reduced its equity interest over the years. Hambro Bank did not want to become involved in the retail end of financial services and he has been trying to find other ways of injecting assets into its offspring. The Hambro life investment had been a comforting prop in time of trouble, but is now an encumbrance. The rump of 24.8 per cent is to be sold to Charterhouse J. Rothschild as the springboard for the new merger. Giving Hambro Bank a total return of £190m on its original investment.

Mr Weinberg was clearly ready to operate on a much larger scale. He had been invited to transmute his unit-linked life insurance marketing techniques to the US, but was wary of such a move without an established base over there. The Rothschild link provides that, and the distant prospect of expansion into the far east.

For Mr Jacob Rothschild, the Hambro Life deal marks the latest stage in one of the most remarkable business successes. Since Mr Rothschild split from his cousin Evelyn de Rothschild and the family bank N. M. Rothschild in a widely-publicized disagreement four years ago, he has built a substantial financial conglomerate which now stands comparison with the biggest in the world. The new group does much to meet the demand of the Governor of the Bank of England for "a British securities trading capacity better able to compete in world markets". In Mr Weinberg, the shy Mr Rothschild, whose talents are restlessly entrepreneurial, has a chief executive able and eager to lead this formidable combination in exciting new directions. He has the application Jacob Rothschild lacks.

SE approach is already outdated

One of the most controversial aspects of the Stock Exchanges' discussion document, due for release today, will be increasing pressure from some members of the governing council and the government departments overseeing the changes that the "big bang" planned for next autumn should become a "super bang". The council had planned that fixed commissions be abolished by autumn



Mr Jacob Rothschild

THE GROWTH OF JACOB ROTHSCHILD'S EMPIRE

Profit before taxation (£'000). Year ended March 31	
1979	5,751
1980	7,601
1981	9,109
1982	10,001
1983	13,425
*1983-31 Dec	55,177
†1983-31 Dec	82,277

*Including Charterhouse Group including Allied Hambro Group

1985 at the latest, but the pace of change has accelerated and there is a growing feeling that all the formal changes should be instituted simultaneously. A once-and-for-all, let's-get-it-over-with attitude is now the ascendant. The abolition of brokers' fixed commissions; the abolition of single capacity; the abolition of restrictions governing outside ownership of members; and the introduction of corporate membership for outside institutions, both foreign and domestic would all be involved.

While such a move would be dependent on a suitable resolution to the problem of a new trading system, the council once again finds itself on a diplomatic tightrope. The authorities, overseeing the changes have made public their aversion to any rules that inhibit free competition. But within that has to come the necessary investor protection, and rules governing corporate membership and the new types of member firms that would result from the abolition of single capacity.

For instance, if the big foreign investment houses in Japan and the United States are not to overwhelm the London markets, how are they to be harnessed within the rules and also free to compete with British institutions?

British banks and institutions have made a promising start to establishing financial service groups able to compete with the main foreign competition (the Weinberg - Jacob Rothschild alliance is the prime case in point. The authorities, at least, view the future with more optimism than most Stock Exchange member firms.

While the Stock Exchange membership will be discussing the points in today's document, the main debate on Britain's financial sector has already moved on from the Stock Exchange to the leaders institutions that use it and have taken up the challenge. How they will adopt the new trading conditions in both the wholesale and retail markets is now the big issue for the future.

Outlook brighter, says IMF but US holds recovery key

From Peter Wilson-Smith, Washington

The International Monetary Fund has revised upwards its forecasts for world growth and takes a much rosier view of economic prospects in a new study out today.

The IMF's predictions, contained in its latest world economic outlook to be published in full next month, provide a cheerful backdrop to today's meeting in Washington of its key policy-making body, the Interim Committee. However, the study is littered with caveats and stern warnings about the problems of developing countries and the dangers posed by US fiscal policy.

The IMF says budget deficits in industrial countries and especially the US are a major threat to sustained world growth.

"The single most beneficial change in the world economy in present circumstances would be a perception that the US was taking action to contain and eventually reduce its underlying budget deficit," the IMF says.

Finance ministers are expected to criticize US fiscal policy and the recent rises in dollar interest rates at today's meeting of the Interim Committee. There is concern that rising interest rates could spark a further round of crises in debtor countries. But it is recognized that little is likely to be achieved until after the US presidential elections, despite proposals put forward by the Administration.

The IMF says the world economy took a decided turn for the better in 1983 because of the marked recovery in North

America and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The fall in inflation to under 5 per cent in the industrialized countries for the first time in 15 years was one of the most encouraging developments in 1983, the IMF says.

It now expects world growth of 3.7 per cent in 1984, well up on the 3.25 per cent it was predicting last autumn.

In the big industrial countries growth will pick up from 2.25 per cent in 1983 to 3.5 per cent this year. Although the pace may slow towards the end of the year, with growth in the fourth quarter running at 3.25 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1983, this largely reflects the passing of the initial bounce-back from recession.

The IMF still expects recovery to continue through into 1985 with different country rates converging as the pace in North America slows to around 4 per cent and recovery elsewhere is moderate.

The high level of real interest rates will remain a damper on the projected growth of output and unemployment rates will stay high.

Unemployment in Britain is expected to stay well above the average of its main competitors, remaining around 12.4 per cent. The IMF is also rather more cautious than the Government about growth and inflation in Britain, forecasting output up by 2.6 per cent in 1984 and inflation edging up slightly to 5.2 per cent.

Euroferries forecasts 15% cuts in fares

By Our Financial Correspondent

Fares on cross-Channel ferries could fall by between 15 and 20 per cent if the Government allows European Ferries to buy Sealink, the company told the Office of Fair Trading yesterday.

Mr Ken Siddle, European Ferries' chairman, said that his company was also likely to make the highest bid for the British Rail ports and ferry subsidiary if it was allowed to enter the bidding.

Mr Siddle and other directors of European Ferries spent the morning at the OFT yesterday to support their efforts to be released from a two-year undertaking not to make any further bid for Sealink, after their first bid three years ago was blocked by the Monopolies Commission.

It also emerged yesterday that European Ferries is also seeking to be released from earlier OFT rulings which effectively bar it from entering pooling arrangements with Continental ferry operators such as Brittany Ferries and SNCF, the state-owned French railway.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank advising British Rail on the privatization of Sealink, has refused to give confidential financial information about the company to European Ferries unless the veto is lifted.

European Ferries admitted yesterday that buying Sealink would increase its market share on the short cross-Channel routes from 34 to 50 per cent of passenger traffic and from 48 to 58 per cent of the tourist car market.

Despite the Government's keenness to conclude the sale of Sealink as soon as possible, the OFT is not expected to give its verdict on whether European Ferries will be allowed to bid until next week at the earliest.

Britain ready to tackle China market

By David Young

Britain is set to capitalize on its leadership in offshore technology, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday.

He was inaugurating the Marathon Brae platform in the North Sea, in a ceremony in which oil technology was matched by telecommunications expertise and shown live to audiences in London, Aberdeen, New York, Houston and Vancouver.

Britain's lead in offshore technology should be capitalized on, and his Department was to form a division aimed at servicing the potential Chinese offshore industry, he said.

"Today's inauguration shows what British industry can do in cooperation with world oil companies," said Mr Walker. "It also shows that we have established a clear lead in offshore technology."

Twenty years on, page 19

Trafalgar broadside answered by P & O

By Jonathan Clare

A letter, delivered yesterday to Trafalgar House's offices in the West End of London from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. contained comprehensive replies to all but one of the criticisms levied by Trafalgar House last month when it said it would not be bidding for P&O, at least for the time being.

Trafalgar said last month that it wanted clarification and assurances about P&O's borrowings, pension fund treatment and payments for ships on order.

The list of queries stung P&O's chairman, Mr Jeffrey Sterling, but after mature thought he decided to deal with them calmly and on their merits.

CBI rejects debt plan

By Andrew Cornwell

The Confederation of British Industry said yesterday that it is opposed to the automatic disqualification of directors proposed by the White Paper on Insolvency Law. The CBI said that this would penalize some directors without providing an effective remedy against those who are abusing the system.

The CBI Council meeting in London yesterday approved a paper setting out its formal response to the White Paper and argued that it is important that any idea of wrongful

Call for shake-up at ECGD

By John Lawless

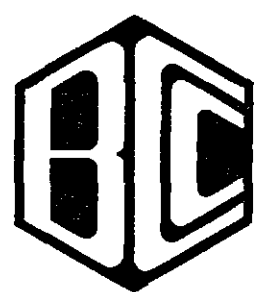
The Export Credits' Guarantee Department should become a publicly-owned corporation which should also look to the private sector to refinance its cash requirements. This recommendation comes from the committee of inquiry, headed by Sir Peter Matthews, into the role of the department.

Having taken evidence over eight months, the committee notes that the department is heading, at least temporarily, into a substantial cash deficit, which will keep private sector insurers away from taking over its activities.

However, it says that ECGD "as a government department, has a strongly developed and rigidly organized hierarchical structure which means that it is not easy for it to act as a whole in a commercial manner."

The committee, in accepting the argument for a semi-privatization of ECGD's financing, concludes that "there is now a strong case for change of status," which "should lead to a more competitive, entrepreneurial and efficient organization."

Adding a further element of controversy, the committee says that, over the five years to 1983, "all but the largest of ECGD's comprehensive short-term guarantees, taken overall, failed to contribute enough to cover their share of administrative expenses and of claims payments."



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BCCI Finance N.V., Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.
Italfinance International S.p.A., Rome, Italy.
BCC Credit and Finance (Uruguay), Montevideo, Uruguay.
Banco de Descuento, Madrid, Spain.

Affiliates

Banco Mercantil, Bogota, Colombia.
Bank of Credit and Commerce (Emirates), Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Nigeria) Ltd., Kano, Nigeria.
Bank of Credit & Commerce (Misr) S.A.E., Cairo, Egypt.
Banque de Commerce et de Placements S.A., Geneva, Switzerland.
National Bank of Oman Ltd., (S.A.O.) Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.
Premier Bank Ltd., Accra, Ghana.
KIFCO - Kuwait International Finance Co., S.A.K., Safat, Kuwait.
BCC Finance & Securities Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.
BCCI Leasing (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

BCC Countries

Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Ghana, Gibraltar, Grand Cayman, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Isle of Man, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Lichtenstein, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yemen (North), Zambia, Zimbabwe.

RTZ profit rises to £575m

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining and industrial group, has reported pretax profits of £575.2m (£341m) for 1983, turnover of £4.811m (£3,680.4m) and proposed a final dividend of 12p making 18p (16p last time) for the year.

Tempus, page 18
● **BRITON ESTATES:** Pretax profits rose by 17 per cent to £8.3m, and the recommended final dividend of 2.7p brings the 1983 total to 4.9p (4p). Investment properties total £215m, and net assets, following a £3.4m. revaluation, are worth £132m.

Tempus, page 18
● **COATS PATRONS:** The Glasgow yarns, cottons, fabrics and Jaeger knitwear group, has turned in record profits of £87m against £77.3m. But Coats has again experienced the effects of the weak South American economies which have made investors cautious.

Tempus, page 18
● **BURNIAH OIL:** is recommending a final dividend of 6.25p, making a total distribution for the year to December 31, 1983, of 9.75p (9p). On sales of £1.58bn, pretax profits are down from £81m to £79m. But earnings rise from 18.3p to 24.65p.

Tempus, page 18

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$382.80 pm \$384.50
close \$383.50-384 (£286.25-287.75)
New York (latest): \$383.95
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$395-396 (£274.25-275.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$80-91 (£62.50-63.25)
*Excludes VAT

Pressure over changes

The Government is facing renewed pressure to clarify its draft legislation on controlled foreign companies. It has already announced that amendments to the Finance Bill will be tabled, but is now being pressed by British multinationals to make further changes.

The controlled foreign company legislation is designed to prevent British companies avoiding tax on their operations in overseas havens, and if the proposals are enacted would mean that profits earned abroad

will be subject to British corporation tax, unless certain strict criteria are met.

Multinationals will be hardest hit and Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining and industrial group, could suffer substantially if the draft legislation is not clarified. Its overseas exploration companies could make both an accounting and a tax loss in the local country, but since mining expenditure is not allowable for British tax purposes, a liability could arise when the tax charge is recomputed.

Thatcher adviser criticizes long-term 'failure'

Industry policy attacked

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The industrial strategy of British governments over the last 20 years has been "an expensive and time-consuming failure," Mr John Redwood, one of Mrs Thatcher's closest advisers, says in a new and remarkably vehement book published today.

Mr Redwood is a merchant banker who is now head of the Prime Minister's Downing Street policy unit. He devotes the 144 pages of *Going for Britain* to a sustained and trenchant assault on the record of the Department of Industry (now amalgamated with the Department of Trade) under both Labour and Conservative governments - including the present one. He criticizes the Thatcher government for allowing itself to be side-tracked from its fundamentally non-interventionist beliefs. Publication of this attack seems certain to

ruffle feathers at Westminster and in Whitehall.

In handling the nationalized industries, for example, Mr Redwood says of the Department of Industry has always been to keep the big integrated corporations such as British Leyland, British Shipbuilders and British Steel intact as single entities, and bail them out whenever trouble loomed. This technique has been to find a single "superstar" such as Sir Michael Edwards or Mr Ian MacGregor, and rely on him to sort the industries out, even though the task is probably too big for one man.

"The department cannot argue that the strategy has failed through want of trying or through want of support from public funds," Mr Redwood concludes. "Yet the truth is that it has failed to deliver on jobs, profits or success. It is time that

some wiser counsel was allowed to prevail."

The department's attempts to "pick winners" for the taxpayer to invest in - a process that culminated in the National Enterprise Board under the last Labour Government - has proved equally unsuccessful, Mr Redwood says. The department's approach has been "not very professional" and it has too often fallen prey to "the fast-talking politically-slanted pressure of a few entrepreneurs" such as Mr John De Lorean.

Mr Redwood's conclusion is: "Looking at the whole record of Governments' involvement in industry the conclusion to which one has to come is that it would be better if they did not intervene at all."

Going for Broke by John Redwood. Basil Blackwell. £15.00 hardback; £4.95p paperback.

Whitbread buys £6m TVS stake

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

European Ferries Group's stake in Television South has been bought by Whitbread & Company, representing an investment of about £6.5m.

Whitbread is the third big brewer to buy into the television sector: Bass has a 25 per cent stake in Yorkshire Television and Vaux Breweries holds 20 per cent of Tyne Tees Television.

European Ferries had 20 per cent of the TVS voting shares and 19.7 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Mr Ken Siddle, the chairman of European Ferries, said: "This development reflects the continuation of our corporate strategy of concentrating and increasing our management and financial resources in the shipping, harbour and property sectors."

The company has had a substantial interest in TVS from its beginning.

For Whitbread it is an extension to its policy of developing wider leisure interests, said Mr Charles Tidbury, Whitbread's chairman.

With the beer market still comparatively flat many brewers have been diversifying their interests. Vaux has reported its Tyne Tees investment to have been a good one particularly since it stands at a substantial premium since Tyne Tees secured a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market.

In brief

● **HADEN PROFITS FALL:** Haden, the engineering and paint equipment group, suffered its first profits decline in five years in 1983. Turnover fell from £282m to £269m and pretax profits from £8.6m to £6m. This was because of unexpected losses in the US, losses in France, and pressure on margins in other parts of the business. Rationalization has cost the group £2.3m. The total net dividend being held at 8.62p a share.

● **HUTCHISON WHAM-POA (of Hongkong):** Company will offer shareholders new ordinary shares in lieu of all or part of special cash dividend of \$14.00 a share, announced on March 28.

● **PEARL ASSURANCE:** Total dividend for 1983 up from 27.5p to 33p a share. Net profit £16.79m (£13.53m).

● **PITNEY BOWES:** In 1983, pretax profits of this Essex-based mailing and business equipment company rose by 34 per cent to £5.4m. Turnover: £44m, up 15 per cent.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

S Africans 'poised to take Distillers stake'

By Michael Clark

Rembrandt Group, the big South African tobacco, brewing and financial services combine may be about to emerge as a 5 per cent plus shareholder in the Distillers Company, according to the more plausible stock market rumours swirling around the Scotch whisky company's shares yesterday.

A growing conviction that there is a predator or big shareholder lurking in the wings put 10p on the DCI share price taking it to a 1984 high of 282p. At this level the group is valued at just over £1 billion.

Dr Anton Rupert, of Rembrandt, one of the world's most powerful and secretive industrialists, and a frequent visitor to London, has the financial muscle to handle such a price, but the Monopolies and Mergers Commission would also want to take a close look at the prospect of such an important British export earner falling into South African hands.

Rembrandt watcher Mr Richard Stuart of the Johannes-

burg stock broking firm Martin & Co. says: "DCI is just the sort of company that Dr Rupert might have his eye on. It would be a natural for him with its strong brand image worldwide. But the rumour here was that he would be going for a financial institution either in Britain or South Africa."

The rest of the equity market decided to extend its run, still cheered by the Chancellor's optimistic comments earlier in the week. The FT index rose 7.5 to 886.1 - for a two-day gain of 18.9 - while the new FT-SE 100 added 5.2 to 1110.6.

Dealers reported increased turnover after the overnight rally on Wall Street as some steady two-way business developed. Sentiment was again helped by encouraging figures from some of our larger companies and takeover activity also served to keep interest on

the boil. Among the leaders, Beecham rose 5p to 321p, Boverat 5p to 319p, GEC 3p to 208p, Grand Metropolitan 6p to 336p, ICI 8p to 594p, Imperial Group 3p to 145p, Lucas Industries 6p to 218p and Vickers 3p to 168p. Marks and Spencer rallied 4p to 255p ahead of figures on May 1.

There are suggestions in the market that several analysts have been downgrading their earlier forecasts ahead of next week's retail sales figures which are expected to make gloomy reading. Analysts had been looking for around £280m for the year against £237m last time, but this figure may be as low as £275m.

Government stocks continued to take exception to the disappointing money supply figures issued yesterday, opening with falls of up to 4p, in modest trade. But a small rally by the pound on the foreign exchange saw the losses halved by the close, with prices in longs down around 1/4p.

Sun Life has converted a £3m loan to Guinness Mahon into a 2.5 per cent share stake in Guinness Peat. Sun Life received 4.33 million Peat shares which rose 1p to 58p.

Charterhouse J. Rothschild's bid for Hambro Life focused attention on the rest of the life insurance market. Britannia advanced 5p to 481p, Equity & Law 5p to 777p, Legal & General 2p to 483p, London & Manchester 13p to 461p, Pearl Assurance 17p to 809p and Refuge Assurance 5p to 441p.

Newarthill rose 10p to 545p after revealing pretax profits for the year to October 31, 1983, up from £14.8m to £15m on sales reduced from £271.7m to £284.9m. Earnings are up from 60.9p to 68.9p and the board is recommending a dividend of 10 per cent.

The high street banks were again mixed, with Barclays down 3p to 489p and National Westminster 5p to 652p, while Lloyds rose 5p to 614p and Midland 3p to 382p.

Still reflecting recent figures, Boase Massimi, the advertising agency, climbed 42p to 465p as Taylor Woodrow closed 25p dearer at 745p. In breweries, Whitbread advanced 7p to 158p after paying £6.5m for European Ferries 20 per cent stake in TVS. Bass attracted support climbing 5p to 363p after publication of the annual report.

Diamond Stylus rose 8p to 45p on speculative demand, but the company says it knows of no reason for the sudden flurry of activity. The US company, Katy Industries Inc already owns a near 30 per cent stake. The group, which makes diamond-tipped stylus, has seen a steady decline in profits over the past three years.

Radiant Metal also enjoyed some active support after Selective Investments announced it has bought a 13.3 per cent stake.

BRP Securities, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bajana, now owns 347,000 old shares and 641,000 new shares in Glanfield Lawrence, the Vauxhall main dealer. It controls 18.6 per cent of the capital. Glanfield hardened 2p on the news to 46p.

Shares of Albert Martin, the textile group which is a main supplier to Marks Spencer, slipped 1p to 56p yesterday but remains comfortably above the proposed 42p a share offer from Jefferson, the textile group. Mr S Ling, managing director of

Biomechanics International, the USM quoted group which has developed a system for neutralising industrial waste, held steady at 58p yesterday having hit a low of 38p last week. Northcott, the broking firm which brought the group to market is encouraged by the progress being made and reckons the present share price underestimates its development potential. The shares were originally placed at 50p and at one time hit a high of 122p.

Martin Emprex (Far East), a subsidiary of Martin, has bought 10,000 shares at 55p. This takes his total holding up to 430,000 shares, or 5.1 per cent.

Savoy Hotel 'A' held steady at 288p after the directors issued a statement replying to recent press comment, making it clear that the retirement next month of Sir Hugh Wontner as chairman will not alter the determination of the company to remain independent. In 1981 the Savoy fought off a bid from Trusthouse Forte which still owns 68 per cent of the shares, but only 42 per cent of the votes. Trusthouse closed 11p higher at 237p.

Equity turnover on April 10, was £287.26m (20,514 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded amounted to 170.3 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,300.

Completion delays hit dance group

By Andrew Cornallius

Delays in completing the £1.5m projects to build new dance centres in Kensington, west London, and on Broadway in New York, mean that the investments will not make a substantial contribution to profits at Pineapple Dance Studios in the current year ending July 31.

Mr Norris Masters, finance director of Pineapple and co-founder of the business with his wife Debbie Moore, said yesterday that the £1.5m New York project would be finished by July. He added that the new dance centre would open in phases. A store, restaurant and one dance studio would open next month, with four more studios opening by June and the remainder of the project to be completed by July.

Building work at the new "push" Pineapple centre in Kensington which is costing £150,000 to develop in a joint venture with Charterhouse and Electra Risk Capital will be completed within the next two months. However bookings at the Kensington centre which tend to be made one week in advance are ahead of budget.

Pretax profits at Pineapple for the six months to January 31 increased from £59,000 at the same stage last year to £77,000 this time.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After a quiet session, the pound ended yesterday quietly firm at 1.4410 and about a cent up on Tuesday night's 1.4315 against the dollar after 1.4325 early on. Its trade-weighted level shaded 0.1 to 80.1, which was calculated before a late upturn over some currencies. Sterling edged higher in terms of the Swiss franc, 3.1200 (3.1100), and French franc, 11.5550 (11.5500), and held steady against the Deutschmark, 3.7600, but gave ground to the strong yen at 321.00 (325.30).

Impressed with Japan's latest trade surplus and economic performance, a good demand developed for the yen, which jumped to 222.80 before ending 2.5 up at 222.80 to the dollar.

The currency also strengthened elsewhere, though some gains were out of proportion to actual business.

MONEY MARKETS

The Bank of England met with greater degree of success in taking out the shortage yesterday. It bought £217m of bills at established intervention rates in the morning and a further £27m in the afternoon. This total operation of £244m compared with the forecast of about £300m shortage.

Closing conditions were, therefore, much less tight than on Tuesday. During the morning, houses were able to tempt money out at 8 1/4 per cent or 8 1/2 per cent. Towards the end of the day, rates came off and balances were seen in places down to 7 1/4 per cent after the second bill operation. Closing levels were in the range of 8 1/4 to 7 1/2 per cent.

TEMPUS

RTZ's figures leave followers perplexed

Rio Tinto-Zinc continues to confound its followers. The final figures fell short of the most optimistic forecasts and the share price was duly sent tumbling by 34p to 677p. This reaction was perhaps a little galling for RTZ's management, which had steered the group to a 70 per cent increase in pretax profit.

The company continues to operate behind a curtain of commercial confidentiality which is occasionally drawn back to throw a glimpse of light on its intentions. RTZ is still committed to an acquisition policy designed to extend its interests in oil and gas, but will give no indication of potential targets.

It has designs on North Sea oil and gas, it would be interested in Wyth Farm if the contract was to come up for grabs again, but it is more likely to end up buying into the US where, incidentally, Tricentrol, always a potential target for RTZ, has put its onshore oil operations up for sale.

RTZ is also committed to reducing its stake in CRA, its Australian mining and metals subsidiary, but is not yet sure when. The company owns 53 per cent of CRA, and under an agreement with the Australian Government is obliged to reduce its holding to 49 per cent.

RTZ spurned the chance to reduce its holding to 49 per cent this time last year, when CRA made its rights issue, preferring to move down from 57 per cent to 53 per cent and retain CRA's debt in its balance sheet. The RTZ gearing position is such that if metal prices rise then the return on capital improves. Although prices are not that good at the moment, RTZ is reluctant to amend its gearing position substantially, by losing CRA from its consolidated accounts, at least for the time being.

A disagreement with the auditors over the presentation of foreign exchange losses on long term borrowings has been settled amicably, with the £25.2m loss being shown as a separate item after net profit attributable to shareholders alongside extraordinary items. RTZ felt that the figures would have been distorted if the loss had been taken before striking net profit.

Coats Patons

Coats Patons' exposure to the debt-ridden and inflation-racked economies of South America has again caused some head-shaking among the analysts. Yesterday's profits were extremely good, far better than even the most bullish of estimates, which helped to drive the share price up to a record 126p.

But closer scrutiny of the results showing South American turnover down by a quarter and profits down by more than £9m to £26.5m brought the price back to earth with a bump, closing at 107p.

In fact, Coats is confident that its South American problems are more apparent than real: it has not had to put a penny into the continent for 20 years and there is no problem remitting profits. On the other hand, the South American economies are likely to get worse before they get better.

The figures are also distorted by the enforced treatment of Venezuela as an associate. Now, if only Coats could treat all its South American interests as associates its results would look much prettier in City eyes.

The shops and fashion businesses - Jaeger and Country Casuals - substantially improved their profits from £9.5m to £11.2m. The big drive will come in Jaeger's international side - it has already bought a chain of shops in West Germany. It plans to build up the Jaeger shops in North America from 60 to 200 by 1987.

Coats still has its pacemaker company and the Vascuter artificial artery company which are "making money". There is also an electronic component distributor. But do not be surprised if Coats, which has decided it must concentrate on the business it knows best, sells off all three.

Burmah

Burmah Oil produced its usual portfolio of horror stories yesterday, and it is possible to perm any number of lines from the 1983 figures and still experience the same frisson.

Tankers? Losses on VLCC contracts were £18 1/2m and taken below the line, bring the grand total of extraordinary debits since 1981 to nearly £90m. North Sea oil? Thistle production fell 11 per cent last

year and oil profits should decline even faster this year to around £20m (1982: £48 1/2m).

With Quinton Hazell still up for sale, although profits last year dropped 40 per cent to £3m, and borrowings on the rise by £35m to £239m, it does not seem unreasonable to question the merit of paying a higher 1983 dividend of 9.75p (9p). Burmah shares shed 4p to 187p.

But the Burmah line suggests that the dividend high reflects improving prospects. Theoretically, the problems of the tanker fleet are at an end. Oil exploration is in the equation for very little, while both Lubricants and Specialty Chemicals are still cum growth. Hence the much vaunted diversification programme out of North Sea oil still lives. Assuming Burmah has concluded its flirtation with extraordinary debits, 1984 earnings might rise to £40m.

Such is the pro-forma picture and shareholders are being rewarded in advance. But if the projections fail? The presumably the Burmah board advocates the second option, and ask shareholders for more money to curb borrowings.

Brixton Estates

A graph recording letting inquiries hangs somewhere in the offices of Brixton Estates, and the chart is used as a proxy for Britain's industrial confidence. After months of despair, the graph turned up last September, slumped in November, convalesced in January, and is now roaring ahead so strongly that tentative phone calls are turning into hard lettings - five in the last fortnight.

With 1983 earnings ahead by 17 per cent, and gearing still low, cheap and funded - borrowings are about two-thirds of equity, post last year's £3.4m property revaluation - Brixton is sufficiently inspired by the chart, and other findings, to push ahead with its development programme (1983: £20m).

But the group also gave warning that as purveyors of first class industrial sites to blue chip industrial covenants in the South East, the group graph may fail to pick up what is actually happening to industry north of Milton Keynes. At 123p, up 1p yesterday, the discount on net asset value is about a quarter.

£2.6m turnround at Empire Stores

By Philip Robinson

Empire Stores (Bradford), whose merger talks with Grattan and Sears Holdings were cut short last year by an abortive takeover from Great Universal Stores, yesterday reported a large turnround in profits.

For the year to January 28 last, Empire has turned a £1.1m loss into a £1.52m pretax profit on a turnover up from £142m to £153m. Sales have gone up by 3

per cent in volume and 5 per cent in value.

Mr John Gratwick, chairman, said the board was confident of "a substantial profits improvement in the current year."

At the trading level last year profits rose from £412,000 to £2,91m, but borrowings remained high.

The group is paying total dividends this year of 1.25p

against the nominal 0.1p last time. The shares jumped 4p to 94p.

As a result of Great Universal abortive bid, the group has to reduce its Empire stake to below 10 per cent within eight months. A £3.7m capital injection, involving the issue of new shares to two Italian companies, diluted the stake in January to 26 per cent.

Burmah

1983 RESULTS AND FINAL DIVIDEND

"After tax profits and earnings per share were substantially ahead of 1982, as income from the declining Thistle oilfield was largely replaced by increased earnings from other less highly taxed trading activities."

I am confident that the actions taken in 1983 will benefit the current year and that the costs we have had to absorb will prove to be an essential investment in future profitability."

J. N. Maltby, Chairman

	1983 £ million	1982 £ million
Turnover	1,578.9	1,536.8
Operating profit		
Exploration & Production	33.5	48.5
Other activities	60.6	51.7
Profit before taxation	79.1	81.0
Profit after taxation	37.5	29.5
Extraordinary items	(22.2)	(18.5)
Attributable to stockholders	14.3	8.9
Earnings per ordinary stock unit	24.65p	18.33p
Net tangible assets per ordinary stock unit	223p	226p

The directors are recommending a net final dividend of 6.25p per £1 unit of ordinary stock. Together with the interim dividend paid last December, this will increase the total distribution in respect of 1983 with related tax credit to 13.9286p per £1 unit of ordinary stock. The lower final dividend is in line with the policy announced last year to adjust the balance between the interim and final dividend payments. The final dividend, if approved, will be paid on 3 July 1984 to stockholders on the register on 18 May 1984.

Burmah

To: The Secretary, The Burmah Oil Public Limited Company, Burmah House, Pipers Way, Swindon, Wilts. SN3 1RE. Please send me a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts 1983.

Name

Address

The Burmah Oil Public Limited Company

The figures for the years to 31 December 1982 and 1983 respectively are each abridged from the Group's full accounts for the relevant period. While both sets of accounts are the subject of unqualified auditors' reports, only those for the earlier year have to date been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Annual Report and Accounts will be published on 9 May 1984. If you would like a copy, please fill in the coupon. The AGM will be held in Glasgow on 1 June 1984.

The Burmah Oil Public Limited Company, Burmah House, Pipers Way, Swindon SN3 1RE.

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1983 RESULTS AND FINAL DIVIDEND

Final dividend increases by 14% giving 12% increase for year.

W. D. Coats, Chairman

The Annual Report will be posted to shareholders on 2nd May, 1984. Further copies will be available from The Secretary, Coats Patons PLC, 155 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5PA.

Eastern Europe: a business profile. available from the European Trade Council, 2 Victoria Street, London SE11 0EX

Post Office Users' National Council: Mr Thomas S. Corrigan is the new chairman.

The above figures constitute an abridged version of the year's results. The full accounts which will be posted to shareholders on 23rd May 1984 have not yet been reported by the Auditors. They will be filed with the Registrar Companies following the Annual General Meeting to be held on 26th June 1984.

**Brixton
Estate**

[illegible]

FOOTBALL: MANAGER ABOUT TO SIGN DEAL WHICH WILL KEEP HIM AT VICARAGE ROAD UNTIL 1990

Juventus thwart depleted United

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester United, beset by injuries, were held to a draw by Juventus in the first leg of their European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final at Old Trafford last night. United trailed to the goals of the fourth division to runners-up in last season's championship.

Now they stand on the verge of a Wembley appearance and Mr John said: "For Graham to commit himself like this is fantastic. It is the best news we could have had before the semi-final. I can't say how delighted I am. The club will grow and grow under Graham. I think we can grab a few 'rot's in the next few years if we don't get one this season."

Platini released Boniek to embarrass Hogg for speed before he freed Rossi. Even then luck accompanied them as the subsequent deflection left Bailey a helpless spectator. When United were denied a penalty as Stapleton fell inside the area after skipping past three tackles, and when Graham had been treated after a wild kick by Prandelli, which earned him a booking, the hosts had reason to plead with the gods for mercy.

After 35 minutes their vociferous requests were granted. Albiston's cross was flicked on by Graham before Whiteside, challenging for the bouncing ball, was denied at point blank range by Tacconi but the danger was not cleared. Davies, one of the unlikely heroes of United's FA Cup final victory over Brighton last May, took his time before rolling the equaliser into the empty net.

With the terraces filled with a crowd of more than 58,000, ablaze with noise, and with United's hearts aflame with passion, an unforeseen triumph suddenly became a possibility.

Rossi, taking advantage of an unnecessary error by Hogg, relieved the pressure momentarily but his open opportunity, Bailey, his lone opponent, thwarted him with his finger tips. Yet United could still pay not only for Stapleton's miss from six yards when he struck the bar, but also for the foolish action of one of their supporters who threw a missile which struck Boniek on the head as he prepared to take a corner.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; M. Duxbury, A. Albiston, P. McGrath, K. Morgan, G. Hogg, J. Gidman (Sub: A. Davies), R. Moses, F. Stapleton, N. Whiteside, A. Graham.

JUVENTUS: S. Tacconi; C. Gentile, A. Cabrin, M. Bonini, S. Rizzo, G. Scirea, C. Prandelli, M. Tardelli, P. Rossi, M. Platini, Z. Boniek.

Referee: K. Kalzer (Netherlands).

Liverpool win
A goal by Sammy Lee gave Liverpool a 1-0 win over Dinamo Bucharest in the first leg of their European Cup semi-final at Anfield last night.

Yesterday's results
EUROPEAN CUP: Semi-finals, first leg: Dundee United 2, Roma 0; Liverpool 1, Dynamo Bucharest 0.

UEFA CUP: Semi-finals, first leg: Hajduk Split 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Nottingham Forest 2, Anderlecht 0.

THIRD DIVISION: Bradford City 3, Gillingham 2; Exeter City 1, Southampton 1.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: County 12, Chertsey 6; Bristol 6, Exeter 10; Cross Keys 3, Gloucester Wanderers 14; Porthcawl 10, Llanelli 31; Worcester 26, Penarth 8; Bridgend 26, Swansea 21; Aberystwyth 10, Tredegar 12; Pontypool 25; London Irish 8, London Scottish 10.

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Oldham 2, Castleford 13; Widnes 21, Wigan 14.

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 6, Barrow 19; Cardiff City 21, Newport 22; Gwent 10, Gwent Rhinos 18; Kilsby 6, York 36; Bletby 8.

MODERN PENTATHLON
Phelps leads challenge from Britain

By a Special Correspondent

Hungary dominated the fencing on the second day of the Dierdard Club International Modern Pentathlon at Crystal Palace yesterday. Gabor Pajor was the individual winner, with 31 victories out of 42 bouts. His fellow Hungarians Jozsef Buzgo and Attila Csizvari had 30 wins and 26 wins respectively.

But it was a good day for Britain's Richard Phelps, who won the eighth place in the fencing with 26 wins and it enabled him to pick up in the overall placings after his disappointing effort in Tuesday's riding.

Phelps, a metal merchant from Gloucestershire, improved from 11th to sixth, and over the three days he has moved from 11th to fourth in the overall placings.

Stephen Sowerby, the overnight leader after the first day's swimming and riding, slumped to fifteenth place after a poor performance in the fencing where he finished thirty second. The Great Britain team also lost their lead in the team event and enter the final day lying fourth behind Hungary, the United States and Sweden A.

Yarrow dies
Squire Yarrow, the president of the Amateur Athletics Association since 1978, died yesterday at Hove, Sussex, after a long illness, aged 83.

Taylor ties himself to Watford

Graham Taylor has agreed to a new six-year contract as Watford's manager. Elton John, Watford's chairman, made the announcement yesterday as the club prepared for Saturday's FA Cup semi-final against Plymouth Argyle, of the third division, at Villa Park.

It means that Taylor's name can be craved from the list of possible candidates for the managerial posts at Tottenham and Arsenal, both to be settled at the end of the season. Taylor, who said that loyalty was the main reason for his decision to stay at Watford, has had a remarkable seven-year spell at the club, taking them from the depths of the fourth division to runners-up in last season's championship.

Now they stand on the verge of a Wembley appearance and Mr John said: "For Graham to commit himself like this is fantastic. It is the best news we could have had before the semi-final. I can't say how delighted I am. The club will grow and grow under Graham. I think we can grab a few 'rot's in the next few years if we don't get one this season."

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say 'I'm off'. Having created a new group of Watford players, I would like to try and complete the job. If we could win the League championship once it would be a major achievement. Only three or four clubs should be capable of winning the championship because of football's financial situation - and that cannot be good for the game."

Mr John admitted that Watford were prepared to release Taylor some time ago. "There was one period when the Manchester United job became available and we would not have stood in Taylor's way. But Ron Atkinson was appointed instead."

Taylor admitted that a championship win could bring problems. "How do you keep players if they win things and you can't afford the salaries they demand?" he asked. "Look what happened at Ipswich. We could not afford their kind of money and now they have had to sell players they are no longer such a serious threat. I don't want that to happen at Watford."

Watford's captain, Wilf Roston, is slowly winning his battle to be fit for the game against Plymouth on Saturday. He had a workout with the club's physiotherapist yesterday and hopes to resume near-full training today. "Yesterday I did a fair bit in training and did not get any pains from my knee at all," he said. "But if I miss out Neil Price will do a good job."

TEAM: S. Sherwood, D. Staden, R. Roston (N. Price), L. Taylor, S. Terry, L. Sinnott, N. Callaghan, M. Johnston, G. Reilly, K. Jackett, J. Barnes.

Cup replay plans
FA Cup semi-final replays, should they be necessary, have been arranged for Wednesday (7.45) at West Bromwich for Plymouth and Watford and at Nottingham Forest for Southampton and Everton.

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Taylor: hoping to shout his team to Wembley.

Foster set to make delayed debut

Steve Foster, the former England defender, is set to make his debut for Aston Villa, at Leicester on Saturday - six weeks after his £200,000 transfer from Brighton.

Foster, recovering from an operation to free a trapped nerve on his hip, has come safely through two games in 24 hours and is expected to replace Brendan Ormsby, as Willy for a UEFA Cup place next season.

Paul Walsh has been passed fit to return to Luton's attack at Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday, having recovered from the knee injury which forced him to miss Luton's home defeat against Everton last week. Mark Stern, who made his debut as Walsh's deputy, playing alongside his elder brother, Brian, will drop back into the reserves.

Frank Lampard stands by to make his 550th League appearance

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Vancouver in talks with Todd

Colin Todd, the former England defender, who joined Oxford United on a free transfer from Nottingham Forest last month, could be on the move again. Alan Hinton, coach of the North America League side, Vancouver Whitecaps, has had talks with the player and Oxford's manager Jim Smith, who said today "I must discuss the matter with our chairman but it looks likely that we will release Colin once we have made certain of promotion."

Oxford, eight points clear at the top of the third division with a game in hand, expect to make certain of promotion over Easter and it will give Todd time to join Vancouver for the start of their league season on May 12.

Kevin Hind, the Leeds United defender, wants to leave Elland Road.

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Wednesday have the look of champions

Sheffield Wednesday presented to an ecstatic Hillsborough audience the unmistakable make-up of champions in Marching three points clear the top of the second division on Tuesday night. Two goals in the last 15 minutes gave them a 3-1 victory that buried a monumental challenge by Derby County, who were thrust dangerously close to relegation.

An enthralling conflict of contrasting incentives was poised evenly at 1-1 with 15 breathless minutes left. Then the calibre of champions emerged. Shelton was sprinting through in high-speed pursuit of an opening when Watson's scything leg felled him for an indisputable penalty. Sterland coolly restored the lead with his shot and the caselessly raiding Varadi provided the finishing flourish with his second and his team's third goal.

After Cunningham had helped Varadi to provide a fourth-minute lead, Davidson hammered an equalizer in off the post from 25 yards early in the second half.

Plymouth Argyle failed to get an FA Cup semi-final uplift which, despite a penalty given by the referee, Keith Cooper, they went down 3-1 at home to Wimbledon. Tysan scored his nineteenth goal of the season from the penalty spot in the forty-third minute after an innocuous-looking challenge by Hatter on Leigh Cooper, the Plymouth captain.

Two defensive blunders by the experienced Smith and Nisbet saw Plymouth slump to their fourth defeat in six League games. Smith's challenge of Cork in the sixty-seventh minute and Hatter gratefully equalized with a penalty.

Ten minutes from time Nisbet turned the ball into his own net for Wimbledon's march on the top of the table. Hatter's third division promotion hopes with a 3-0 win over Preston. Their hero was Roberts, a midfield player, who put them on the way to victory with a fourth-minute header. They had to wait until the seventy-third minute for their second goal, scored by Flounders. Four minutes later Taylor added a third.

ATHLETICS

Miss Budd may be running into danger

By David Powell

Zola Budd's first experience of competitive athletics in Britain may be one she will wish to forget if she appears in a 3,000 metres race at Dartford on Saturday. The track at Central Park, where she is expected to run, has been condemned by the Southern Women's League as unfit for league fixtures and the host club, Dartford Harriers, have been told to improve it, find another one or be barred from staging meetings in future.

A leading international 3,000 metres runner, Debbie Peel, yesterday described the track as "dangerous" and said she would be surprised if Miss Budd, who has a best time of 3:52.00, could run under nine minutes on it. Since a fast time seems out of the question and barefoot running inadvisable on a surface which is badly rutted, Miss Budd may have been hoping for a competitive element, but in this, too, she will surely be disappointed.

Southampton will be attending without Christine Benning, the British 1,500 metres record holder. Christine will be without Mrs Peel, who ran the 3,000 metres at the 1982 Commonwealth Games and European championships. Dartford are unable to call upon Anna Witkeind, the English school 800 metres champion, and Ruth Smeeth, who has run 8 minutes 51 seconds for 3,000 metres, has declined to represent Aldershot.

None of these women has refused to run in protest over Miss Budd's successful application for British citizenship. Mrs Smeeth and Mrs Benning had long ago decided to race elsewhere. Mrs Peel says she does not wish to run on a particular track and Miss Witkeind is injured.

Miss Budd may be destined to resume where she left off in South Africa - out in front with no opposition. Her chairman, Mr Dyer, said yesterday that no confirmation of her intentions had been received but she "has informed us she would like to compete on Saturday".

Mrs Peel has no such wish. "There is no way I would run on that track again," she said. "It is just asking for injury. I trained on it a few times last summer and always came away sore. Zola Budd would be crazy to run on it."

Slush fund risk for Olympians

From Pat Butcher

Gidamis Shahana, the Commonwealth 10,000 metres champion, and his Tanzanian colleagues, Filbert Bayi and Zakariah Barie, are among several international athletes at the University of Texas in El Paso (UTEP) whose Olympic eligibility could be jeopardised by the revelation of a "slush fund", set up by Larry Heidbrecht, the university coach.

Heidbrecht resigned last Friday after allegations that he has set up a private bank account, with a current balance of a round £13,000 in order to pay college athletes who had competed in indoor track meetings and road races. Heidbrecht is also accused of contacting an Italian shoe company offering his services for a fee as an agent for several of his athletes who would wear the company's shoes.

Although athletes are permitted to earn participation and prize money nowadays, as long as it is paid into a trust fund regulated by their national federations, rules for athletes at college in the United States, governed by the National Collegiate AA, are still strictly amateur. They are only allowed expenses. The implication of the slush fund is that the UTEP athletes were receiving money directly instead of paying it into a trust fund. And this is what would affect their Olympic eligibility.

Officials at UTEP are currently carrying out an investigation into the allegations, and the Athletics Congress is awaiting their before passing them on to the International Amateur Athletic Federation who will decide the eligibility issue.

The revelations have produced a far-from-sympathetic reaction from other college coaches.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Smaller Soviet squad likely in Los Angeles

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet national Olympic committee (NOC) will probably decide to attend the Los Angeles Games but with a smaller team than usual, informed Soviet sources said yesterday. They said this formula would be put to a two-day meeting of the NOC due to start today amid Western speculation that Moscow could decide to boycott the games.

Last Monday the NOC accused the United States of violating the Olympic Charter, mounting an anti-Soviet campaign and failing to give adequate assurances on security. The United States denied the charges. Moscow has until June 2 to say whether it will send a team.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia yesterday joined Russia in accusing the United States of using the games for "anti-Soviet political ends" and of waging a campaign to prevent communist athletes taking part.

"Senseless assertions that these sportsmen are spies and terrorists have appeared in several American media," the Czechoslovak party daily *Rude Pravo* claimed yesterday.

Don Giovanni can set up world title for Francombe

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

The draw for today's Railfreight world jockeys' championship at Cheltenham has been kind to our own champion, John Francombe, even though events conspired to leave him without a ride in the steeplechase. Because of a shortage of runners in two of the four championship races, the conditions have been changed and now only a jockey's best three placings will count towards the title. Ten points go to the winner of each race, seven to the second, four to the third and two to the fourth.

If Francombe can win the Freightman Handicap Hurdle on Don Giovanni and the Speedlink Distribution Handicap Hurdle on Fitzherbert, he should be home and dry. By sheer coincidence Don Giovanni is an ally of old. He has ridden him to victory twice already this season but did not partner him at Ascot last Saturday because he was unable to do the required weight. However, by making all the running at Ascot, Don Giovanni showed that he is in sparkling form following a

midwinter rest and it is worth following any horse in form from the winter stable at present. Similarly, Fitzherbert (2.50) showed at Ascot on Saturday that he was hale and hearty by running away with a long distance hurdle. He will be hard to beat with Francombe aboard, especially now that he has proved quite conclusively that being tubed has done him infinitely more good than harm.

The Railfreight Handicap Chase looks an ideal opportunity for the West German champion, Andreas Wohler, to make his mark at the headquarters of National Hunt racing on Classified, whose record this season speaks for itself.

In napping Everseal to win the Grainfold Juvenile Novices Hurdle I am flying in the face of Francombe's decision to switch to Mister Golden at the eleventh hour. Everseal has won his last two races, at Lingfield and Newbury, in devastating style and I attribute that improvement to a change in riding tactics.

Ridden from behind he was disappointing, simply because he is devoid of a turn of foot. Ridden from in front, to exploit his stamina, he is a different Ben de Haan, who was seen to such good effect on Plundering yesterday, to employ forcing tactics successfully again. When he was the Tote Credit Handicap Hurdle at Newbury last month, Everseal galloped his rivals into the ground and

finished a dozen lengths in front of Broad Beam. On 8lb worse terms he still looks capable of confirming their superiority and should also take care of Mister Golden who has been disappointing, to put it mildly, since he won at Kempton in January. As a betting platform, Brighton's first flat racing programme of the season does not hold much appeal, especially for those loath to get involved in sellers and races for

apprentices. Mellow Dance and Shoot Pool are the last of the Irish year-over-over the last few fences did not help his cause either. However, such an effort hardly deserved to be put under the microscope and the fact that Drumlorgan made up at least five lengths on the run-in under his huge burden is tribute to his class. He is a son of that of Burrough Hill Lad to whom he finished third in last month's Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Drumlorgan is certainly having to work hard for his corn and will run in either the Irish Grand National on Easter Monday or the Whitbread Gold Cup the following Saturday.

Galiganani gives Miss Kelleway a flying start. Gay Kelleway, Britain's No. 1 lady professional jockey, made a dream start to 1984 on Galiganani at Cheltenham today. Miss Kelleway, riding for her father, Paul, made virtually all the running on the filly in the Under Traditional Fillies Stakes with Greville Starkey three lengths behind on Ruff's Luck and Steve Campbell another two and a half lengths in arrears on Marzocco.

Miss Kelleway, who has spent two months in Florida this winter, said: "I was work riding and had one race out there, finishing fifth. I learnt a lot - riding to the clock, judging pace and jumping out of the stalls."

Lingfield results. Going Good to soft. 2.0 CARLSBERG STAKES (2-y-o £1,625: 50) OPERA COMIQUE by 1 by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 2nd by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 3rd by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 4th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 5th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 6th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 7th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 8th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 9th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 10th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 11th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 12th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 13th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 14th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 15th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 16th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 17th by Comedy Star (J. P. O'Brien) 11-10 (11-10) 18th by Comedy Star (J. P. 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Law Report April 12 1984

Apportioning insurance money after fire

Beacon Carpets Ltd v Kirby and Another

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson
[Judgment delivered April 4]

Insurance money paid out in respect of premises destroyed by fire and never rebuilt was held to belong to the landlords and the tenants in shares proportionate to their respective interests in the premises immediately before the fire.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiff tenants, Beacon Carpets Ltd, from the judgment of Mr Justice Russell who on November 10, 1982 awarded the plaintiffs £2 nominal damages on their claim that the defendants, landlords, Malcolm Batsford Kirby and Hugh Montagu Butterworth, were in breach of their covenant to insure fully worthily premises at St Paul's Lane, Bournemouth, but rejected their claim for damages in respect of failure to rebuild the warehouse following a fire, or alternatively, to the money paid out under the insurance policy.

Mr John Melville Williams, QC and Mr Toby Kempster for the tenants; Mr Jonathan Fulthorpe and Mr Martin Rose for the landlords.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that under a lease dated June 24, 1972, the defendants, as landlords, let a warehouse to the plaintiffs for 14 years. The lease provided that in addition to ordinary rent the tenants would pay sums equal to the amount which the landlords might expend in insuring the premises, and the tenants covenanted to keep the premises in repair.

The landlords covenanted to insure the premises, together with a sum sufficient to cover two years' rent, against *inter alia* fire in full value in the joint names of the landlords and the tenants, and that in the case of destruction of the premises they would "with all convenient speed or lay out all moneys received in respect of such insurance in rebuilding".

The landlords insured the premises for £30,000 plus £3,000 to cover two years' rent and architects' and surveyors' fees. The policy named the insured as the landlords and the tenants "for their respective rights and interests".

It was common ground that the premises were substantially underinsured, the sum necessary for

reinstatement in the event of total loss being a little over £50,000.

The premises were destroyed by fire on July 6, 1977, and of the sum paid by the insurance company at a later date £26,484 was available for reconstruction.

In November 1978 the tenants made it clear that they no longer wished to occupy any building which might be constructed, and the site remained vacant.

The writ and statement of claim in the action were served on October 5, 1979. On October 29, 1979, the £26,484 was paid over by the insurance company and put into a joint account in the names of the parties' solicitors, and in December 1979 the tenants agreed to release half the insurance money to the landlords. The tenants surrendered the lease to the landlords on March 20, 1980, and in 1981 the landlords sold the property for £20,000.

The court was told that at the trial little attention was paid to the complicated pleadings. The judge said that the question he had to answer was whether the building should have been erected at some date before June 1979.

The tenants claimed, in the alternative, that they were entitled to the whole of the insurance moneys relating to *In re King* (1963) Ch 459.

It was pointed out early in the appeal that the landlords' covenant to expend all moneys "received" in respect of the insurance could not be broken until those moneys had in fact been received. Accordingly, no breach could have occurred before October 29, 1979, and the main question decided by the judge was irrelevant.

Faced with that difficulty, the tenants sought to argue that the landlords were in breach of their covenant since, even after receipt of the insurance moneys, they never applied them in rebuilding. But the conduct of the parties was only consistent with a tacit assumption that there was to be no rebuilding, the unconditional release to the landlords of half the insurance moneys was wholly inconsistent with a continuing claim by the tenants that the moneys should be applied in rebuilding and must have constituted an implied release of such right.

The basic right of both the landlords and the tenants in the insurance moneys was to have them applied in rebuilding in their respective benefit. But they had managed to reach a position where

they had by their own acts released that right without agreeing how the moneys were to be dealt with. It was not surprising that the legal result of their unusual actions was uncertain.

The only explanation for the parties' conduct was that both assumed that the building would not be rebuilt and were, in default of agreement, treating the insurance moneys as standing in the place of the building.

On that approach *In re King* was irrelevant. But, even applying the principles in *In re King*, it was impossible to hold that the insurance moneys belonged wholly to the landlords or to the tenants. The apportionment of obligations between landlord and tenant was quite different to that in *In re King*. If both the landlords and the tenants had an interest in the policy moneys, those interests could only be quantified by reference to their respective interests in the property the subject matter of the insurance. The interests in the policy moneys came into existence at the date of the fire when the right to the policy moneys arose.

His Lordship would allow the appeal and substitute a declaration that the insurance moneys belonged to the landlords and the tenants in shares proportionate to their respective interests in the demised premises (land and buildings) immediately before the fire.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, concurring, said that as the pleadings had not adequately defined the issues, it was not surprising that at the trial counsel had released themselves from them. Nevertheless, this was an irregularity which should not have occurred, and which the judge should not have allowed to occur.

Pleadings should identify the issues. If they did not, the parties might explore irrelevant issues, but that had happened in the instant case.

At a trial, departures from the pleadings should be identified to the judge and leave obtained for them to be made. If the justice of the case required them to be allowed they would be; and when they were, the appropriate amendments should be made and a copy handed to the associate.

Solicitors: Atkins, Walter & Locke, Dorking; J.M.B. Turner & Co, Bournemouth.

Refusing to stay ship's arrest

The Tuiyut

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Robert Goff
[Judgment delivered April 6]

The Admiralty Court had jurisdiction to exercise its discretion to refuse to order the stay of a writ even though a stay of that action was granted pursuant to section 1 of the Arbitration Act 1975. If it appeared to the court that such a stay might be lifted because any subsequent arbitration award in favour of cargo owners would not be honoured by the ship owners, then the court was not bound to order the stay of execution of the warrant of arrest.

The Court of Appeal so held allowing an appeal by the plaintiff cargo owners from the order of Mr Justice Sheen made on March 29, 1984, whereby he had ordered a stay of the execution of a warrant to arrest the vessel Tuiyut owned by the defendants.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

In 1982 the Tuiyut was loaded with cargo at Montevideo for carriage to Europe. En route cargo was damaged. The cargo owners claimed that the damage to the cargo resulted from the ship's unseaworthiness.

The bill of lading in respect of the cargo contained a clause whereby disputes arising under that bill to be referred to arbitration in London.

On January 31, 1984, the cargo owners issued a writ *in rem* and obtained a warrant of arrest of the Tuiyut under Order 75, rule 5, of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The writ remained unexecuted. The Admiralty Marshall had been unable to comply with the command to arrest as the Tuiyut remained outside the jurisdiction. Its arrival within the jurisdiction was expected shortly.

The ship owners, however, to avoid the writ, made a "pre-emptive strike": they filed an acknowledgment of service that had the result of deeming that the writ had been served (see Order 10, rule

15(1) and of putting the ship owners in the position of defendants to a writ *in personam*).

By February 27, 1984, the parties had agreed to submit their disputes to arbitration. And on March 29, Mr Justice Sheen granted the ship owners an order that the action *in rem* against the Tuiyut be stayed under section 1(1) of the Arbitration Act 1975 and that the warrant of arrest of that ship be stayed until further order.

Mr Richard Aikens for the plaintiff cargo owners; Mr Nigel Teare for the defendant ship owners.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that on the basis that Mr Justice Sheen had been right to grant the stay of the action under section 1 of the 1975 Act, the cargo owners contended on two alternative grounds that the judge had been wrong to order the stay of the warrant of arrest.

First, it was said that the court had power under section 12(6)(f) of the Arbitration Act 1950 to allow, or to order, the arrest of a ship for the purpose of obtaining security in the arbitration.

That same argument, however, had been advanced and rejected by Mr Justice Brandon in both *The Golden Trader* (1975) QB 348 and *The Rena K* (1979) QB 377. He had been correct in stating that section 12(6)(f) did not give the court power to arrest a ship, or to keep her under arrest, in order to provide security for a claim in an arbitration. There was no ground for interfering with Mr Justice Sheen's decision on that point.

Second, the cargo owners relied on the principle enunciated by Mr Justice Brandon in *The Rena K*. He pointed out that a claimant who obtained an award in an arbitration was not prevented from pursuing his remedy *in rem*. He then stated that where it was shown by the claimant that an arbitration award would be unlikely to be satisfied by a ship owner, the security available in the action *in rem* could be ordered to stand so that, if the claimant had thereafter

to pursue the action *in rem* (possibly using an unsatisfied arbitration award) for the purpose of an issue of estoppel, the security would remain available in that action.

Relying on that decision, the cargo owners contended that as the ship owners might be unable to satisfy any award in the arbitration, no stay of the warrant of arrest should be granted. Mr Justice Sheen had rejected that argument on the ground that the decision of the Court of Appeal in *The Vasso* (The Times December 20, 1983; [1984] 2 WLR 570) established that the court's jurisdiction to order or to maintain an arrest in an action *in rem* could not be exercised for the purpose of providing security for an arbitration award until section 26 of the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982 was brought into force.

But there the judge had erred - it had not been suggested to him at that particular stage of the argument that it would be appropriate for the court to exercise its jurisdiction to arrest for the purpose of providing security for an award in the arbitration proceedings. The whole point in *The Rena K* was that the security should be provided not for an arbitration award but for a judgment in the action *in rem* itself. Should the stay of the action subsequently be lifted after failure by the ship owners to satisfy an award in the arbitration.

The reasoning of Mr Justice Brandon in *The Rena K* was persuasive and the principle stated by him in it was accepted.

Turning to the evidence it appeared that it would be appropriate for that principle to be applied. The ship owners' P & I club was being wound up in Bermuda, the Tuiyut and another ship under the same ownership were heavily mortgaged and other cargo claims were in existence. It followed that the cargo owners' appeal should be allowed and that Mr Justice Sheen's order staying the warrant of arrest should be reversed.

Lord Justice Ackner agreed. Solicitors: Clyde & Co, Guildford; Ince & Co.

Foreign conviction no bar

Regina v Thomas (Keith William)

Before Lord Justice Griffiths, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Macpherson
[Judgment delivered March 29]

A conviction in a foreign court would give rise to a successful plea in bar to a prosecution in England for the same offence only if the defendant had been in jeopardy in the foreign court, or in danger of punishment as a result of the foreign conviction.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held giving its reasons for dismissing, on March 8, an appeal by the defendant, Mr Keith William Thomas, against his conviction in November 1982 of two offences of theft.

Mr Tudor Owen, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant; Mr Caesar Crespi for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE MACPHERSON, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the defendant had been employed as an accounts manager in Italy and had stolen £25,721 from his employer by transferring that sum without authority from the employer's Italian bank to a false bank account in London, leaving Italy, and then having the money withdrawn from the false account on his behalf.

A Venetian court had found him guilty in his absence of aggravated fraud in respect of those transactions, and had sentenced him to two years' penal servitude and a fine of £30,000.

There was almost certain that he would not serve a day of that sentence nor pay a fine of the fine.

He had subsequently been prosecuted in England in respect of the same transactions and had been convicted. This appeal had been brought on the ground that he had been entitled to plead *autrefois convict*, or an equivalent plea in bar, to the English prosecution, and that the trial judge should have stopped the prosecution as likely to create an abuse or injustice.

The Crown had accepted that the charges brought in England and Italy were substantially the same and that it was possible for a foreign conviction or acquittal to form the basis of a plea in bar, as Lord Diplock had indicated in *Tracy v DPP* (1971) AC 537, 561; *R v Roche* (1977) 1 Leach 134 and *R v Angier* (1978) 13 Cr App R 101 also supported that proposition.

However, the Crown had contended that the plea in bar was not available when in truth and in reality the accused had not been in jeopardy abroad at all, and that it only arose when it was attempted to put a man in jeopardy for the second time on the same facts (see *R v King* (1987) 1 QB 223 and *Connelly v DPP* (1984) AC 1254) had been cited in support of that contention. However, in neither of those cases had

the first conviction been in a foreign court, and in both cases the accused had undoubtedly faced and been in jeopardy in the court on each of the two prosecutions.

In the court's judgment, the defendant had never truly been in jeopardy in Italy. If he had been before the Italian court when convicted, then he would have been able successfully to plead *autrefois convict*.

However, where an accused man was absent and took no part in the foreign proceedings, and might not even be aware of them, it would be wholly contrary to the principles underlying the plea in bar and unjust that a conviction recorded in such circumstances should inhibit the English court. The principles in *Connelly's* case simply did not bite unless the first conviction had been obtained by the accused in such circumstances, and an injustice would have been done if this trial had not taken place.

Once the English sentence had been served, it seemed extremely unlikely, in the basis of country, that the Italian authorities would ever seek to enforce the Venice sentence even if the defendant did return to Italy.

There might be cases where a conviction abroad in the accused's absence could give rise to a successful plea in bar, but on the facts of this case, the trial judge had rightly held that he was not bound by authority to grant the accused the protection of the plea in bar.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

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For further information please contact Purchasing Manager, Mr. Gregory Corvill, telephone 2-6442394. Applications shall be directed to the attention of Personnel Manager at the following address with recent photograph and detailed curriculum vitae on/before 06 MAY '84.

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Can you bank on this scheme?

Budding businessmen and women will not have been encouraged by last week's report on the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme. The scheme was set up by the Department of Trade three years ago on a pilot basis to make finance more easily available to potential entrepreneurs who had bright ideas but neither a track record nor adequate capital. By guaranteeing 80 per cent of the loans made by the bank to small businesses under the scheme, the Government was hoping to encourage more adventurous lending, thereby sparking off thousands of small-scale enterprises.

Unfortunately the report, by consultants Robson Rhodes, suggests that hopes, though worthy of the scheme's objectives, have been disappointing. About one in three of the businesses backed by the scheme have failed, so rather than being self-financing the scheme is now running at a loss.

Robson Rhodes puts the blame on pretty well everyone. The small businesses themselves are accused of incompetence and the banks of poor judgment in their appraisal of applicants. They are also taken to task for inadequate monitoring of performance once loans have been made.

At the deepest level the problems are cultural. New small businesses are more likely to collapse than thrive because British owners lack the kind of realism, determination, commercial

Edward Fennell analyses the report on a government-inspired loan scheme and below, Sally Hesmondhalgh looks at the difficulties faced by one small enterprise

cial acumen and financial awareness necessary for success.

Too often it seems that what motivates the fledgling entrepreneur is sentimentality about the merits of self-employment rather than pragmatism about economic viability. Add lack of experience and training and failure is likely. There are lots of people with ideas but very few capable of making them work.

Since the Robson Rhodes report, the future of the Small Firm's Loan Guarantee Scheme is under review. A decision is expected next month but the prediction is that, despite the failures, the scheme will continue for political reasons.

The signs are that already some banks have been panicking and effectively withdrawn both moral and financial support from their SFLG customers. The danger is that rather than encouraging enterprise the scheme is going to make the banks

more wary of lending to beginners.

One businessman who has suffered under the scheme is John Murphy, who opened a restaurant and delicatessen a year ago on money obtained on an SFLG. After a promising start, Murphy had cash-flow problems. Not surprisingly there were difficulties in the slack time after Christmas, which is always a dead period for catering. The bank responded without warning by bouncing cheques and insisting that Murphy sell up. Further credit was made conditional on getting above the business as rapidly as possible.

Mr Murphy comments: "I felt that the bank was overreacting because of the general anxieties about SFLG. They were making an irrational decision because we hadn't had a full year's trading. Moreover they weren't giving me any opportunity to get over the teething difficulties faced by every new business."

In retrospect Mr Murphy thinks that his bank was only reluctantly making loans under SFLG and was looking for any excuse to get out.

The conclusion has to be that schemes like SFLG are not sufficient in themselves to generate the spirit of successful enterprise among small businesses. Education for the small business-operator (already available but not fully exploited) needs to be taken more seriously. And the attitudes of the banks must be clarified.

Business survivors – but oh the work!

Ken and Heather Bull work six to seven days a week. They cannot take a holiday because they cannot afford to leave someone else in charge of their business. Yet their present financial reward is less than when both were in full-time employment. Is self-employment the cushy option it's made out to be?

Ken and Heather always wanted to run their own business. Ken spent much of his working life as a chef in Jersey. He and Heather saved hard but houses – at £50,000 – and the guesthouse they considered – at £75,000 – were out of their price range.

Heather's flowering talent

Eventually they came to the South of England. Ken to a job as chef in a New Forest hotel. Heather to work as a dental receptionist. They bought a flat at Lynton, and kept saving. After a few years Ken became head chef in a Lynton hotel, which was expanding and wanted a first-rate, continental-cuisine chef. The yachting industry in Lynton was booming: hotels and shops were doing well.

Heather had always wanted to work with flowers, and when leased premises became vacant in Lynton,

ton High Street, it seemed an excellent idea to start a flower shop. The couple mortgaged their flat to buy the lease and stock and fittings.

Heather spent £1,000 on a three-month intensive floristry course, and took over the management of the shop, which they named Buds 'n' Blooms.

Then came the recession – and the struggle. Ken took an 18-month day release course in commercial floristry to be able to help Heather. He continued to work as a chef, and divided his time between split shifts at the hotel and driving around delivering to weddings and funerals.

They converted part of the shop to sell ice cream to the summer tourists. This was successful, helping to cover the shop costs, but it means they had to open on Sundays throughout the season.

Ken now works seven days a week. He often spends all night driving 90 miles and back to buy flowers at London's Nine Elms market. Heather works six to seven days, which can last from 9 am to 8 pm if she has a rush order.

Says Ken: "It's not just the days. We talk about it at home in the evenings. It's on your mind all the time."

The business is running at a steady profit now, but Heather says she had

more spending money when she was a receptionist. When they were full-time employees, they had their evenings and weekends free. Has it been worth devoting all their combined efforts to the business?

Says Heather: "We will probably be better off in the long run, if we carry on."

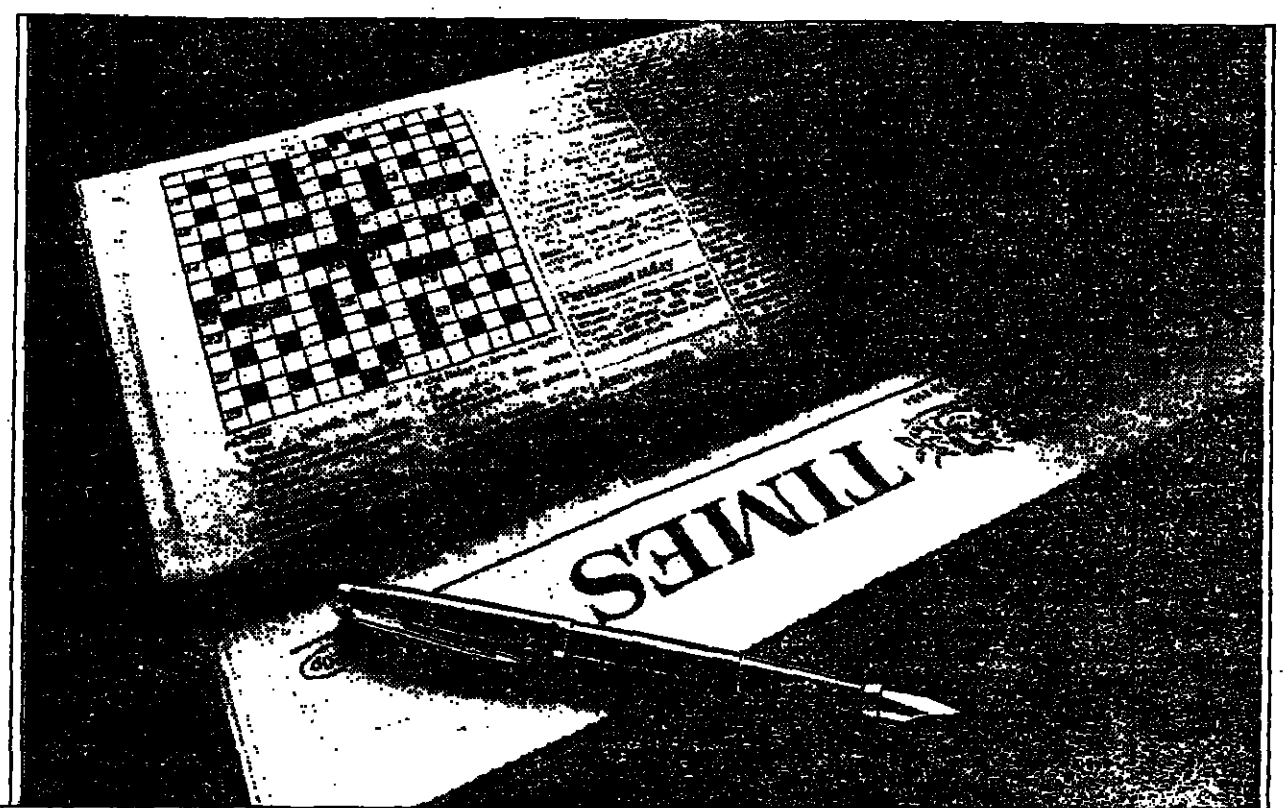
"I want to carry on," says Ken. "I am not going to waste the last five years. We are capable of doing much more business. It is a question of slowly building up custom by being pleasant and giving good service. I hate letting my customers down."

Going down a dark tunnel

Many first-time business owners give up after three years, so Heather and Ken believe they have done well to survive for five years in the present economic climate.

Ken adds: "It's like going down a dark tunnel and hoping it's the right one. But it's satisfying to do your own thing and see customers appreciating your personal flair. If you have not got a silver spoon the only way to succeed is to work this hard. At least I'm not wearing myself out for someone else."

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Commercial Manager—International Marketing and Service Negotiations circa £18,500
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Responsibilities include:
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industry as well as a number of years' experience working in a business development role. International experience in sales, marketing and finance as well as the ability to work in other European languages would be an advantage. The age range is likely to be early 30's to mid 40's. An MBA or a degree in a numerate discipline or equivalent is seen to be a likely educational level.

Northern Telecom Data Systems is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Telecom plc, and is represented throughout Europe with its rights firmly set on being a leader in the computer information processing business in Europe. In return the company offers a first-class remuneration package including company car, pension plan and relocation assistance if appropriate.

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Unarmed guards to protect arms factories

By Richard Evans

Royal Ordnance factories, which produce much of the ammunition and arms for the Armed Forces, are to be protected by unarmed employees of private security companies when they are sold later this year, it was revealed last night.

The disclosure, by Ministry of Defence security personnel to the Commons Select Committee on defence, was greeted with anger by MPs of all parties. The factories are currently protected by Ministry of Defence police, who have access to arms.

Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall South, said: "The only deterrent effect we will have to a terrorist or a spy will be Fred to nightwatchman, with an armlock and a rolled up copy of *The Sun*."

Mr Ewen Broadbent, second permanent under secretary at the ministry, told MPs the new security arrangements had ministers' approval.

Mr Arthur Rucker, director of Ministry of Defence security, said security arrangements would have to satisfy the ministry before contracts were placed. If the arrangements proved less than satisfactory, they could be open to reconsideration. But the officials' assurances failed to satisfy MPs.

Mr Michael Mates, Con-

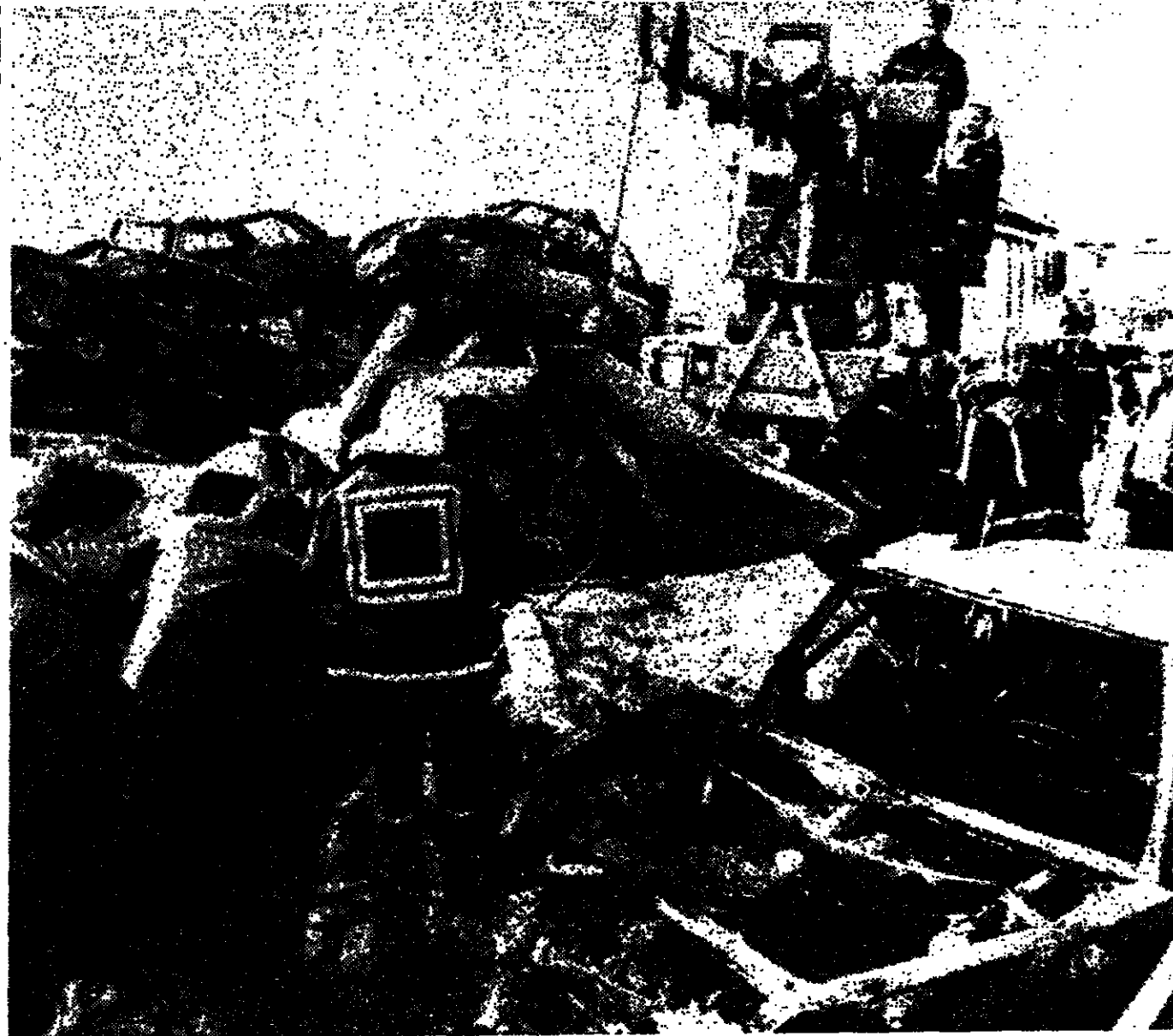
servative MP for Hampshire East, said that the arms, explosives, grenades and other offensive weaponry produced by the factories were the "bread and butter" of terrorism.

Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Daventry, demanded to know what had changed to persuade the ministry that security staff without access to arms could provide adequate cover.

"What change has there been in the assessment of the terrorist threat to these establishments that makes you satisfied that the policy of having arms readily available can be dispensed with, and one can go to a situation where security people will not have access to arms?"

Dr John Gilbert, Labour MP for Dudley East and acting committee chairman, said there had been case after case in the past where private security firms had fallen down on the job and huge sums of money had been stolen.

In its written submission to the committee, ministry officials disclosed an enormous rise in the breaches of physical security at defence establishments. The incursions reflected the increased activity of the anti-nuclear movement, particularly at Greenham Common, they said.



Fog tragedy: Six people died in this multiple crash of more than 20 vehicles near Liederdorp as fog blanketed The Netherlands yesterday. Throughout the country at least 12 people were killed and 29 injured in reaction accidents

Richard Owen reports on the Chernenko victory

The odds defied

President Chernenko beamed, smiled, waved, as he held his head above his head in a victory salute. It was a stark contrast with the Supreme Soviet last June when Mr Yuri Andropov, at that stage already ailing, sat gloomily and impassively, staring down with apparent indifference at the 1,500 deputies who had just elected him head of state.

Mr Chernenko looked as if he was very pleased indeed to be President, as well he might, given that after his defeat at the hands of Mr Andropov in November, 1982, few would have put money on the chances of President Brezhnev's office assistant and protégé reaching the pinnacle of power.

Yesterday Mr Chernenko looked sun- and wind- and relatively fit, although he supported himself on the backs of chairs as he walked stiffly down from the platform to the podium to say what a high honour it was to be President, and again to nominate his close friend and associate Mr Nikolai Tikhonov as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

As on previous occasions Mr Chernenko's voice was breathless and faint, although he did not lose his place as he did on national television on the eve of the Soviet elections last month.

Back on the platform Mr Chernenko bent to hear words of congratulation from Mr Tikhonov, who sat next to him, and reached down the row to shake the proffered hands of other members of the old guard. Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, both of whom had been mooted as possible presidential candidates.

In the row behind, the younger generation sat waiting to take over: Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, a damp lock of

hair across his rapidly receding hairline. Mr Vasily Vorotnikov and Mr Grigory Romanov. Behind them was Mr Geidar Aliyev, seen as the Prime Minister in the next administration, although he did not look prominent yesterday.

Mr Gorbachov looked supremely confident, striding down to the podium with a smart red tie tucked under his arm to nominate Mr Chernenko, "a tested leader of the Communist type". He spoke clearly.

In the hall a forest of arms went up almost before the chairman had finished uttering the ritual phrase, "Who is against? No one" with barely a pause between question and answer.

Few of the deputies looked as if they were interested in the "serious, lively exchange of opinions" which Mr Chernenko called for at Tuesday's Central Committee plenum.

Outside, on streets glistening in the spring sun after a burst of rain, giant red posters went up bearing quotations from the new President's speeches: further proof of the burgeoning personality cult which began in earnest on Tuesday with an article in *Red Star*, on Mr Chernenko's service with the border guards in the 1930s and the accompanying photograph of his younger, slimmer, more active self.

His reference in the Great Hall of the Kremlin yesterday to the need for "carefully considered decisions", coming after his equally cautious and lacklustre plenum speech, suggested that he and Mr Tikhonov intend to make Mr Gorbachov wait a while before he - or another young Turk - is nominated for Russia's supreme post to universal and unquestioning acclaim, just as Mr Chernenko was by Mr Gorbachov, and Mr Andropov by Mr Chernenko.

The new President

Continued from page 1 The Andropov economic reforms are a bone of contention between Mr Chernenko and Andropov protégés of the younger generation headed by Mr Gorbachov. On foreign policy Mr Chernenko said Moscow was firm and consistent in its search for "sensible agreements."

Mr Chernenko beamed and waved from the platform as his election was unanimously approved.

Labour calls summit on Trade Union Bill

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Senior Labour Party officials and the trade unions are to hold a summit meeting in June to plan a strategy to minimize the impact of government legislation introducing compulsory ballots on union political funds. The decision to call the conference was taken yesterday as private polling of union members got under way to provide union leaders with an accurate guide as to the likely voting patterns and their impact on Labour Party finances.

It was suggested that the Trade Union Bill could lead to a drop of about 20 per cent in Labour's income if, as expected, members of several key unions vote against the continuation of political funds which are normally used to channel funds to the party.

About £2m of Labour's

£3.6m income in 1982 came from the trade unions with the great majority of union members paying the political levy. The Trade Union Bill, when it becomes law, will provide for compulsory ballots every 10 years on whether unions should continue to operate political funds.

Concern being expressed in the unions and the Labour Party means that the proposed conference to be held at Woodstock College, owned by the General Municipal, Boilermakers, and Allied Trades Union, will probably be attended by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and other senior leaders.

The conference is being organized by Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, the fund-raising vehicle for the party among

the unions. It has also arranged for the Certification Officer for Trade Unions indicate that unions whose political funds look vulnerable in ballot votes include the television technicians' union, ACTT, the white-collar union, ASTMS, the printing unions, Sogat '82 and the NGA, and the Durham and Northumberland areas of the miners' union.

All those record less than 50 per cent of their memberships paying the political levy, while others with proportions of between 50 and 60 per cent include such staunch supporters of the Labour Party as the steelworkers' union, ISTC, the white-collar section of the engineering union, Tass, and the National Union of Mineworkers as a whole.

No strikes, page 2

Goldwater condemns CIA operations

Continued from page 1

we will not be in any position to put up much of an argument."

Mr Casey claimed, under a grilling by the Senate Intelligence Committee behind closed doors on Tuesday, that he had previously referred to the mining operation when outlining to them a package of destabilising measures the CIA was directing in Nicaragua. But if he did, few Senators recalled it.

Administration officials said privately yesterday that the mining had stopped last weekend, shortly after the US role in the operation had been widely reported in the American press. However, as the Administration has never publicly admitted it was involved in the mining, it

has not been able to say that its activities have now ceased.

Although the resolution passed on Tuesday is not binding on the Administration, it was the first time the Senate had gone on record in opposition to any aspect of the President's policy in Central America.

The resolution places the Senate on record as being against the use of US funds to "plan, direct, execute or support the mining of the territorial waters of Nicaragua."

President Reagan tried to shrug off the Senate action by remarking: "If it is not binding, I can live with it. I think there is a great hysteria raised about the whole thing. We are not going to war."

Letters, page 13

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales visits British Airways and the British Airports Authority, Heathrow Airport, Stanmore, Middlesex, arrives at British Airways, 11.

Princess Margaret, as president of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attends a Gala Performance by the Scottish Ballet, at His Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen, 7.25.

Princess Alexandra, presents the Britannia Arrow Ross McWhirter

Young Citizens Awards at Goldsmiths' Hall, EC2, 11.30.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Jean Gardner and Sheila Macmillan, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Roselle Park, Ayr: Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 30).

Oil paintings, York and some Italian cities, by David Fowkes, The Stonegate Gallery, 52a Stonegate, York: Weds to Sat 10.30 to 5, closed Sun to Tues (until May 5).

Exhibitions in progress

Eye for India, photographs by four English and Indian photo-

graphers, National Museum of Photography, Princes View, Bradford, West Yorks: Tues to Sat 12 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 6, closed Mon (until May 22).

See Papers: recent work by Elizabeth Ogilvie, Talbot Rice Arts Centre, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (until April 12).

Prints by Jonathan Robertson and Sue MacKechie, Glasgow Print Studio, 128 Ingram St: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 10.30 to 4, closed Sun (until April 14).

Landscape Photographs by Roger Palmer, Cambridge Darkroom, Dales Brewery, Gwyddir St: Tues to Sat 12 to 5, Sun 12 to 6 (until April 15).

Prints by Manet: Cooper Gallery, Church St, Barnsley: Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30, closed Mon (until April 29).

Drawings by Blair Adams, Hunterian Art Gallery, University of Glasgow: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, closed Sun (until April 14).

Patty Townsend (1845-1907), Portrait and miniature painter in space was made by Yuri Gagarin in Vostok 1 which orbited the Earth once in 1 hour 29 mins. 1961.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Housing and Building Control Bill, Lords amendments.

Lords (4.15): Rating and Valuation (Amendment) Bill, Scotland, second reading.

Sealink protest

Sealink ferry services to the Isle of Wight will be disrupted today as a result of a trade union campaign against privatization of the company. Seamen and railwaymen are due to stop work at 10 am. Check with Sealink for details on sailings.

The pound

Australia \$ 2.70 26.10 Bank Australia \$ 2.70 26.10 Bank

Belgium Fr 22.00 78.00 Bank Belgium Fr 22.00 78.00 Bank

Canada \$ 1.89 1.82 Bank Canada \$ 1.89 1.82 Bank

Denmark Kr 16.34 13.64 Bank Denmark Kr 16.34 13.64 Bank

France Fr 11.90 11.40 Bank France Fr 11.90 11.40 Bank

Germany DM 3.88 3.70 Bank Germany DM 3.88 3.70 Bank

Greece Dr 156.00 146.00 Bank Greece Dr 156.00 146.00 Bank

Italy Lira 21.55 10.95 Bank Italy Lira 21.55 10.95 Bank

Japan Yen 337.00 321.00 Bank Japan Yen 337.00 321.00 Bank

Netherlands Gld 11.33 10.73 Bank Netherlands Gld 11.33 10.73 Bank

Norway Kr 195.50 185.50 Bank Norway Kr 195.50 185.50 Bank

Portugal Esc 200.00 180.00 Bank Portugal Esc 200.00 180.00 Bank

Spain Ptas 166.00 166.00 Bank Spain Ptas 166.00 166.00 Bank

Sweden Kr 11.64 11.06 Bank Sweden Kr 11.64 11.06 Bank

Switzerland Fr 2.23 2.06 Bank Switzerland Fr 2.23 2.06 Bank

U.S. \$ 1.48 1.43 Bank U.S. \$ 1.48 1.43 Bank

Yugoslavia Dnr 183.00 173.00 Bank Yugoslavia Dnr 183.00 173.00 Bank

For small denomination bank notes only, see separate page 10. Bank rates are for London only. All other rates are for New York.

Retail prices index: 344.0.

London: The FT Index closed up 7.9 at 886.1.

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Concise Crossword, page 10

New books - paperback

A selection of interesting books published this week:

Secret Without Lies by Heinrich Böll (Marion Boyars, £5.95)

All of Us There by Polly Devlin (Pan, £1.75)

Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter by Mario Vargas Llosa (Picador, £2.95)

Daddy - Mammal by Ved Mehta (Picador, £3.50)

Graphic Revolution, Invasion and Aftermath by Hugh O'Shaughnessy (Sphere, £2.95)

Ideology and Ideology: essays on the psychiatric dehumanization of man by Thomas S. Szasz (Marion Boyars, £4.95)

London 1814: Feeder Chappell bass singer, Paris, 1938: Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd President of the USA 1933-45, Warm Springs, Georgia, 1945.

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Concise Crossword, page 10

Weather forecast

A depression S of Iceland will move quickly E towards Norway, while a ridge of high pressure is maintained over S Britain.

6am to midnight

London, SE, Can S, E, SW England, Midlands, E Anglia, Channel Islands, S Wales: Mainly dry with sunny periods, wind, SW light, max temp 11 to 15 (S).

N Wales, NW, NE Can N England: Sunny intervals, isolated showers, wind, SW, mainly moderate, max temp 10 to 15 (S).

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Can Highlands, Moray Firth, N Ireland: A few bright intervals becoming rather cloudy with a little rain in places, wind, SW fresh, max temp 10 to 15 (S).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, some heavy and prolonged wind, SW strong locally gale, max temp 10 to 15 (S).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers or longer periods of rain in the N. Mainly dry with sunny periods in the S, becoming warmer in the S.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover and NW moderate becoming SW, fair, visibility good, sea slight. English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Celtic Sea, moderate, fair, visibility good, sea slight. Irish Sea, wind SW fresh increasing strong in N, occasional rain, visibility good becoming moderate, sea moderate or rough.

Sun Rain: Sun sets: 6.11 am, 7.53 pm. Moon sets: Moon rises: 5.23 am, 3.15 pm. Full Moon: April 16.

Lighting-up time

London: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Bristol: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Cardiff: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Edinburgh: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Glasgow: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Manchester: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Newcastle: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Nottingham: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Oxford: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Plymouth: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Reading: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Southampton: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Swansea: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Tyneside: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Wakefield: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. Wolverhampton: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am. York: 8.22 pm to 5.30 am.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday, 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, 34, 40, 46, 52, 58, 64, 70, 76, 82, 88, 94, 100, 106, 112, 118, 124, 130, 136, 142, 148, 154, 160, 166, 172, 178, 184, 190, 196, 202, 208, 214, 220, 226, 232, 238, 244, 250, 256, 262, 268, 274, 280, 286, 292, 298, 304, 310, 316, 322, 328, 334, 340, 346, 352, 358, 364, 370, 376, 382, 388, 394, 400, 406, 412, 418, 424, 430, 436, 442, 448, 454, 460, 466, 472, 478, 484, 490, 496, 502, 508, 514, 520, 526, 532, 538, 544, 550, 556, 562, 568, 574, 580, 586, 592, 598, 604, 610, 616, 622, 628, 634, 640, 646, 652, 658, 664, 670, 676, 682, 688, 694, 700, 706, 712, 718, 724, 730, 736, 742, 748, 754, 760, 766, 772, 778, 784, 790, 796, 802, 808, 814, 820, 826, 832, 838, 844, 850, 856, 862, 868, 874, 880, 886, 892, 898, 904, 910, 916, 922, 928, 934, 940, 946, 952, 958, 964, 970, 976, 982, 988, 994, 1000.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm,